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ABSTRACT

A unit is described in which fourth and eighth graders in Peoria, Illinois, gained understanding of the world through careful and critical reading of their local daily newspaper. The focus was on news about local international involvement. The teachers who developed the unit believe that study of local newspapers enriches information about the world and that articles about community ties to the world provide a springboard for research that enlivens international studies and relates the local scene to a world picture. In a particular Sunday paper, students identified articles about a typhoon in Japan, oil investors, closing of the post exchange in Turkey, and European-bred cattle which won awards at the Illinois State Fair. Students looked up relevant information about each country and learned how each foreign event could influence life in Peoria. Specific activities and discussion questions are provided, based on articles about sports, industry, agriculture, culture, immigrants, science, government, careers, population, and education. All activities and discussion questions can be used in the study of any community. (AV)

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Corn Harvest Under Way

... corn — poured from the combine ...aRosh Poultry Farm near North ...Rosh watches the auger fill truck as ...of rural Pekin stands alongside the ...e

...st farms in Central Illinois to harvest ...ity crop. Brecher began combining the ...sday. With moisture running between 28 ...has been averaging 110 bushels per acre. ...farm's 300 acres of corn has been ...

... corn will be stored on the farm and ...feed about 7,000 chickens in the laying ...ace and Robert LaRosh.

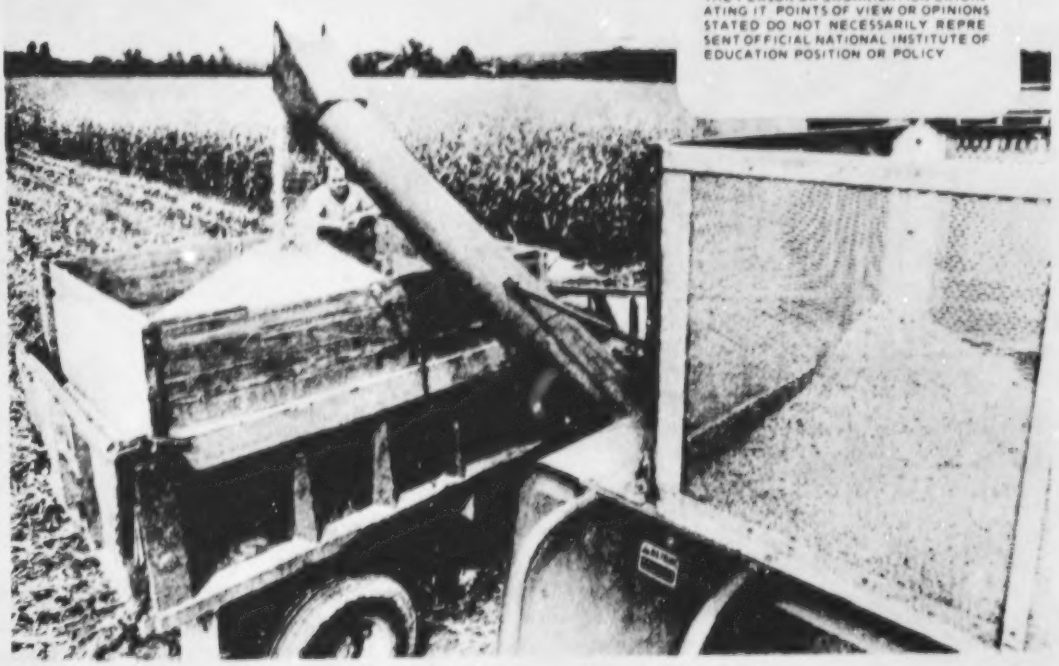
...early beginners in the area were Martin ...ke and Dave Hufnagel at Henry. Huf... ...is sandy soiled fields yielded 121 bushels ...g dried down to 15.5 per cent moisture. ...fields had suffered some hail damage ...estimated at 10 per cent damage by ...justors.

...rvest is expected to vault Illinois into the ... state in the U.S. for only the fourth ...was traditionally the No. 1 corn state and ...behind Illinois has experienced drought ... state with crop yields predicted to be ...n Illinois.

...predict an Illinois corn crop averaging ...re while Iowa's may drop to about 80 ...d Illinois crop was in 1972 when the state ...bels. The September crop report, when ...ill again announce their forecasts for ...s, will be released Thursday and give ...kers, government analysts, exporters, ...nemen — an updated prediction on the

...est by Dave Lane photo by Tom Carter

...Secretary Earl L. Butz said ...e will be no further grain deals ...with the Soviet Union until the end of a union boycott of shipments of grain already purchased. See story on B-5.



Journal Star

Serving Central Illinois For 119 Years

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1975

Vol. 124-No. 222 ... Pages ... 15 Cents

SØ 009517

Mideast Pact To Cost U.S. At Least $9 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — American financial commitments following the new Middle East interim agreement will cost at least $8 billion over the next three years, according to administration and congressional sources.

Exact totals are impossible to determine because nobody, including Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, knows in detail the long range needs and desires of Israel, Egypt, Syria and the other involved countries.

Still, the estimates available clearly point to huge American expenditures reflecting an ever deepening U.S. involvement on both sides in the Middle East.

In addition, the $8 billion figure covers only the three years the agreement is expected to last. Sources say the rate of aid could continue at a similarly high level for many years.

Initially, Kissinger promised Israel that he would ask Congress for about $2 billion in aid this year in exchange for signing the interim accord.

This breaks down to about $1.6 billion in loans and grants for military equipment. The rest will cover economic assistance, including $260 million to cover Israel's cost of buying oil to replace the supply from the Abu Rudeis fields returned to Egypt.

No cost has yet been worked out for the American manned electronic warning system in the Sinai Peninsula but sources indicate the ... promises made by the secretary to President Anwar Sadat to help him replace Soviet military aid.

Again, these are minimum figures and don't take into account that might be given to Syria as part of upcoming negotiations between Israel and Damascus concerning further troop separations on the Golan Heights.

Neither do they include assistance Kissinger might want to use to bring other Arab nations into a tighter relationship with the United States. Those sums aren't available now.

ONE ITEM'S SOURCES say is not included for either Egypt or Israel is atomic energy facilities in spite of agreements made in 1974 to provide reactors to both nations.

Israel still refuses to allow international inspection of its existing nuclear facilities, a condition of the agreement, and Egypt won't go along until Jerusalem changes its stance.

In anticipating objections that the high cost of the aid is blackmail to get the two sides to agree, administration officials say the [illegible] States was committed already to a large assistance program [illegible] to Israel.

Further, they argue, in the long run, getting Egypt and other Arab nations linked to a major economic program with the United States will pay off politically and financially.

Report From Russia

The Girls Are Prettier

By SAM HANNA
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — After 18 years, Rep. Robert H. Michel, R-18th District, finds the Russian girls prettier, the streets more crowded — and some simple facts of daily life just as inefficient.

When you go into a store, he said, "You pick out an item, get a slip from it, return to get the ... ...bites.

... a trip with House ... counterparts, first ... an congressman ... ...vious he says. The ... fully wear shorter ... ...eir hair in bouffant ... cars on the streets ... ...n for high-ranking ...

This suggests an improvement in the supply of consumer goods, he says, but more much of his time was restricted to the interparliamentary conferences, preventing detailed investigations.

He was able to visit a showcase Soviet farm in the Crimea area which grew a large variety of crops and had introduced an irrigation system. The collective farm had a work force of 10,000 people.

One innovation was a broiler operation with a 40,000-bird flock. Michel noted that no American poultry producer could afford to employ the number of people used in the Russian operation because it would not be economical.

Michel said he found many indications in Russia, as well as in Romania and Yugoslavia which he toured later, that these countries have targets abandoned the classical Communist doctrine of equal income and are using substantial differentials to pay rates as an incentive for extra work and advancement.

Early stages of the talks, Michel said, were centered on the question of Jewish emigration, a subject persistently raised by the Jewish member of the U.S. delegation, Sidney R. Yates. It fell to the lot of the Russians, Michel said, to explain to Yates why little sign of the promised relaxing the strict emigration controls has been imposed.

The Americans, he said, also urged the Soviets to work toward a more orderly system of purchasing U.S. grain. Michel said foreign grain sales are essential for the U.S. economy, but foreign purchasers would do well to emulate Japan, which buys large quantities of American feed on a well-developed schedule within which minor variations occur. The Russian purchases made suddenly in

Continued on A-9

...srael, Egypt ...gn, Soviets Absent

...GENEVA, Switzerland (AP) — Israel and ...d signed the U.S.-sponsored Sinai pact ...erdays in a brief, muted ceremony ...ollied by the Soviet Union and overshadowed by a shouting attack on the Kremlin ...gyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo.

...The signing, over in less than 10 minutes, ...onstituting and businesslike. The two delegations did not shake hands ... of their tables ... arranged in a V configuration on the ...ld not have to face each other directly.

...The Soviet Union demonstrated its disapproval of its part-proclaiming by both signatories as a "significant step" toward lasting ...ce, by its refusal to assign an observer. ...United States reacted by also deciding ...inal attendance.

...Sadat said in a political speech in Cairo ...the Soviet boycott was a "flagrant provocation and attempt to divide the Arab ...". He accused the Kremlin of spreading ...s that Egypt was selling its rights in the ...accord and "with the intention of undermining the Arab position."

SØ 009517

Peoria And The World

By: Kay Bennett, Glen Oak School, Peoria
Meredith DeGood, Columbia School, Peoria
Jan Smith, Jefferson School, Morton

Reprinted by The Peoria Journal Star, Peoria, Ill.
1976

Rebels Hijack Air Force Plane

On The Inside

This newspaper unit is a beginning in an effort to help students better understand the world through the habit of careful and critical reading of their local daily newspaper, particularly the news about local international involvement.

Most residents of Central Illinois, especially those in the metropolitan area of Peoria (approx. 300,000), would be surprised to know how close they are to the mainstream of international life because of the products they produce and the people involved. Even fewer residents in the United States would recognize the importance of Central Illinois in making Illinois the leading exporter among U.S. states.

Many of the students in our classrooms today will have jobs in Central Illinois and other parts of the country that will call for knowledge of the ties that exist between nations. Their opportunities for travel and work abroad in the future will be even more numerous than they are today, but their textbooks may still continue to offer stereotypes about other countries and present out-dated world information.

The teachers who developed this unit are convinced that the study of local newspapers can up-date and enrich information about the world. It is only in local newspapers that the day-to-day printed record of life in a community appears, and the ties of the community to the world are there for the reading, clipping, study and discussion with students. They can be used as the springboard for individual or student group research that will make international studies come alive and provide an understanding of where, in our case, Central Illinois fits into the world picture.

The clippings in this reprint were accumulated for the most part during the summer of 1975. Teachers using the unit will want to collect and save their own news and feature stories that tell, from a local point of interest, how their community is involved in the world.

The three teachers who developed the materials which follow are experienced in the use of the newspaper in their classes. Kay Bennett and Meredith DeGood, both eighth grade teachers in Peoria public schools, give student activities in the areas of: sports, industry, agriculture, culture, immigrants, science and government. Jan Smith, a fourth grade teacher in Morton, a community nearby Peoria, focuses her students on the subjects of: population, communication, transportation, education and interdependence.

In addition, such activities as expert notebooks, career letters and contacts with students in other countries are offered.

We wish to express our thanks to the Mid-America Program for Global Perspectives in Education, a project of the Social Studies Development Center at Indiana University in Bloomington, Ind. MAP both encouraged and partially supported the development of this unit as an example of the many ways which local groups can employ to increase the level of awareness of the extent to which a community is growing increasingly interdependent with the rest of the world.

Sallie Whelan
Director, Educational Services
The Peoria Journal Star

INTRODUCTION TO THE UNIT

Lesson Plan -- Where does your homecown fit in the world?

OBJECTIVE: Given any daily newspaper, a child will be able to show at least 12 ways in which our community is involved in the world and how other parts of the world affect our daily lives.

AROUND THE WORLD IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES

Each student should have one copy of a daily newspaper -- preferably a Sunday edition. Ask each to clip all articles that affect him or her personally from around the world.

Following this, a large world map placed on the bulletin board should be surrounded by these articles with yarn attached from the article to the origin.

Each student should pick one article and verbally tell classmates why he or she is interested and how it affects our life. Limit the talks to two minutes. If more than one child chooses the same article, the reasons undoubtedly will be different.

Draw a circle-globe about 16 inches in diameter and mount on it a collage of the extra articles to constantly remind students of the wealth of information about the world available each day in the newspaper. Let it be a mobile -- a wall covering -- it will excite and stimulate research on the part of the students.

In the example given on the following pages, the Sunday issue, Aug. 17, was used to collect the various articles. A short resume with questions to help point out how our individual lives are affected is included for each clipping to introduce this lesson for PEORIA AND THE WORLD. The clippings on the next page are not shown in their entirety because of space.

Typhoon Strikes Japan, Knocks Out Electricity In Over 60,000 Homes

(A)

TOKYO (AP) — More than 60,000 ho[mes] were blacked out and scores of train, plane and ferryboat runs were canceled this morning as Typhoon Phyllis struck western Japan, officials reported

Turks Close U.S. Post Exchanges

(B)

ANKARA, Turkey (A[P]) has closed down [its] American [ex]given one package mail under the Army Post Off[ice] military source said yesterday.

He said American officers clubs also wer[e]

Lecour's

909 W. MAIN S[T.]
PHONE: 674-98[..]

(N)

'.. MG Midget.....SAVE
[...] Lavender. Around [...] miles

74 FIAT 128.....$2595
Immaculate throughout. Rust proofing included. Light green wagon

73 AUDI 100.....$3995
4-speed sunroof

70 COUGAR.....$1[...]
[...] Wagon

5 Baja California Indian Tribes To Get Back Some Of Lands

(F)

MEXICALI, Mexico (AP) — More than two centuries after Spanish soldiers colonized them, the five Indian tribes of Baja California are going to get back some of their tribal lands.

Milton Castellanos E[...] ardo, governor of B[aja] nia plan[...]

Castellanos said 208 of the Pai Pai tribe [...] ceive title to 151,303 acres [...] Santa Catarina, in the moun[tains] southwest of M[exicali]

Another [...]

MR. VAN ANDREWS—SONY REPRESENTATIVE—
WILL BE AT SHERIDAN VILLAGE STORE
AUGUST 17—SUNDAY 2-5 PM

(E)

Kidnap Industry Turns To Horses

(C)

MONTECATINI, It[aly] — Italy's kidnap [...] ady rich from [...] people, ap[...] branched out into [...] terday with the dis[...] of an American-bred [...] that [...]

(M)

Help, Male or Female

KAPHER dark room per[son] ... for the full time employment [of] ... transportation & be able [to] ... with people. Ph 691-30[...]

Programmer-Analyst

HEALTH INSURANC[E]
Sales

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Sunday, August 17, 1975

And It's Your Money
U.S. Spends Estimated $1 Billion Annually To Try To Tell You What It's Doing

(D)

[...] or [...] plows pulled [...] or the farmers

Father Collins In London

(G)

Father Patrick Collins, campus [...] ... versity and Illinois Central College, is [...] meeting of the International Committee on English [...] Liturgy. He is a member of the music subcommittee [...] commission composers from all over the world to [...] new rites for the Mass and the Sacraments

Wanted
Oil Investors
Tom McDermott
P.O. Box 191
Olney, Ill. 62450
Office Phone 618/395-3283
Mobile Phone 618/395-2717

(H)

Retail Trainee
Above average in personality and outdoor skills. This is the career spot for [...]
Call Darthe
674-9181
Fayus Hathaway
First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
State Lic. Empl Agy.

Mut[ual] ... Call Darlene 674-9181 Fayus Hathaway First Nat'l Bank Bldg. State Lic. Empl Agy.

(I)

SLIDE SHOW

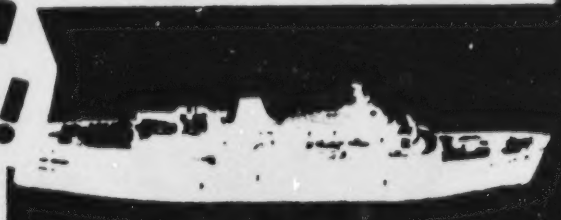
[...]ela L. Gambach, a Caterpillar Tractor Co. retiree, will show slides and talk on a recent trip to Costa Rica at the meeting of Peoria Chapter 268, National Association of Retired Federal Employes at 2 p.m. Tuesday, First Federal Savings Bldg.

Drive A Honda
It's A Joy!

(O)

Inaugural Cruise

(J)



17,000 Tons of Luxurious Accommodations
Departing New Orleans

12 Day Cruises Beginning December 9 That Stop In Mexico-Guatemala-Jamaica & the Grand Cayman Islands

(K)

Vienna Choir Boys

The world's most beloved choir

[...]ded more than 450 years [...] the beguiling freshness, charm and artistry of the Vienna Choir Boys have won them multitudes of admirers. A concert of sacred music, folk songs and costumed operettas heralded as "remarkable ... touching ... admirable!"

Friday, November 21 at 8 p.m.
Reserved seats: $6.00, 5.50, 4.75

[...]MOUSINS are mahogany [...] cattle, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. Since arriving in the U.S. 15 years ago from France, they have been successfully bred with hereford and red angus cattle.

This is the first appearance of the newly-imported beef breeds at the state fair. This year, seven European breeds participated in the exhibit: limousin, pinzgauer, maine-anjou, murray grey, simmental, chianina, and tarentaise.

All articles taken from one paper

A. TYPHOON STRIKES JAPAN, KNOCKS OUT ELECTRICITY

Where is Tokyo? What is a typhoon? Do you think about electricity being used in Japan? How might this storm affect us? Where was your transistor radio constructed? (Calculator, tape player, T.V., etc.) Check at home and see how many articles you can find that say "Made In Japan."

B. TURKS CLOSE U.S. POST EXCHANGE

What is a post exchange? If you had a relative stationed in Turkey, how would you communicate? What effect will it have on assigning people to go to that country?

C. KIDNAP INDUSTRY TURNS TO HORSES - Italy

American-bred horses are being kidnapped. That means that money was spent in the United States. Where were horses first used? How do European races affect people in the U.S.?

D. U.S. SPENDS $1 BILLION TO TELL WHAT IT'S DOING

What is public relations? How do we hear what governments are doing? Which Cabinet member is directly connected with arranging agreements with foreign countries? What important treaties have been signed within the last two months? Who controls trade with other countries? How do foreign countries learn about Peoria? About the United States?

E. BERGNER'S DEPARTMENT STORE ADVERTISEMENT--Sony representative to visit.

Who covers the cost of Mr. Van Andrews coming to Peoria? Could he visit our class and describe the steps necessary for him to travel in the United States? Where is the Sony Company located? How much trade does Sony do with companies in the United States? How do they decide what will sell in Peoria?

F. BAJA CALIFORNIA INDIANS--Mexico

Who took away the prosperity? Why will it be a fantastic new era? Who provides the money for the new production? Could someone from Peoria be involved in going there to help? Could Peoria products be involved in this? (Caterpillar Tractor Company sells machines around the world.)

G. FATHER COLLINS IN LONDON

International Music Committee to write church music in English. What would Father Collins have to do before he could go to London? Who would be at the conference? What ideas would be exchanged? How would the work of the committee affect people in Peoria? Could Father Collins visit the class and describe some of the barriers because of language and customs of other members on the committee if all came from around the world?

H. OIL INVESTORS

How will the energy crisis affect people in Peoria? Why would the rate to heat a house increase? What is the energy crisis? How could students help conserve energy? What kind of activities would help make the public in Peoria aware of the difficulties?

I. HONDA ADVERTISEMENT

Where are Honda motorcycles manufactured? What regulations must they meet to allow them to be sold in the United States? What pollution controls must they meet? What kind of license does a motorcyclist need? Are most motorcycles manufactured outside the United States?

J. INAUGURAL CRUISE ADVERTISEMENT--Space Age Travel

Career awareness would lead to a study of all the different occupations needed to provide this cruise. How many people are involved? If Space Age Travel Agency arranged your trip, what would it charge for the service? Plot on map all areas that the cruise visits.

K. VIENNA CHOIR BOYS -- to be at Illinois State University

Peorians might buy tickets and attend. Where is Vienna? How much would it cost to see and hear this choir? Why are they touring the United States? Do our entertainers go to other countries? How do they pay their expenses?

L. SLIDE SHOW -- talk on COSTA RICA

Where is Costa Rica? How does Costa Rica compare to the United States? A student might attend the slide talk and give a report on this country from the materials he or she saw. What did the person giving the slide talk have to do before taking the trip? (Passport, physical, shots, money, language, etc.)

M. EMPLOYMENT ADS

What jobs could a new person from another country apply for? Is there a language requirement? What skills would be required? If you did not have an English background and moved to Peoria, where could you go to learn the language?

N. AUTOMOBILE ADS -- Foreign cars

A student could make a study of automobiles and learn where each type is manufactured. Locate on the world map the countries that export automobiles to the United States. What pollution controls must they build into the cars coming here? How do they know their product will sell in the United States? What laws govern imports and exports?

O. ILLINOIS STATE FAIR STORY -- Limousins

Winner of award at the Fair was a special breed of cattle that has only been in the United States for 15 years. How does a new breed of cattle become accepted in the United States? What are the laws governing the importing of live animals? If I am in France and want to send a cow to the United States, how do I do it? Or if I am in Africa, can I send a monkey directly to my aunt in Peoria?

SPORTS

(Article: BU's Davis Chosen for MVC Trip to Brazil)

This lesson plan could be adapted to fit any article concerning a United States citizen traveling to another country. The steps in learning about requirements and foreseeing problems will require the student to take the article and compile a list of activities in which the traveler must engage before leaving the United States. The study of the country to which the traveler is going will enrich the student's knowledge of the country.

I. Locate Brazil on the world map.

   A. Check latitude and longitude. How does it compare to Peoria?
   B. Call Bradley University to find the names of the towns where the games will be played so that these can be located on the map.

II. Using encyclopedias and other reference materials, find ways in which Brazil differs from Peoria. How is it the same?

III. What will Mr. Davis have to do before starting on this trip? (I would assign a student to check each of the following points so that not every student would call each mentioned agency.)

   A. Passport - Call U.S. Office in Post Office.

      1. What is the cost of a passport?
      2. Is a visa necessary?

   B. Plane Fare to Tulsa? Tulsa to Brazil? (Call travel agency)
   C. What season is Brazil having in July? What type of clothing will be required?
   D. Find a bank that would have currency from the country to be visited, so that when you land there you would have some of their money. Find the rate of exchange. What are traveler's checks? Are traveler's checks accepted around the world?
   E. Language -- What is most common in Brazil? If you do not know the language, what will it cost to purchase a small dictionary?
   F. What shots are required? Do you need a physical? Call the local health department for information.
   G. Contact a photographer and find out the cost of a passport picture.
   H. Check with a doctor's office to find out how the doctor verifies necessary immunizations after they are given. What is a health card?
   I. Customs of Brazil? Is the country industrial? What tips could Mr. Davis learn by contacting a Caterpillar official who had spent some time living in Brazil?
   J. What limits the type and amount of things that can be brought back duty free?

There are many more activities that could be incorporated to give each student an assignment in reference to Mr. Davis' trip. You might have someone who has just returned from a trip overseas talk with the class. The object of this lesson is to learn about Brazil and at the same time help the student to see how one person's trip to another country requires the services of many agencies in Peoria; therefore, if international travel were to cease, many people would be affected.

BU's Davis Chosen For MVC Trip To Brazil

Mike Davis of Bradley University is one of 11 Missouri Valley Conference basketball players named to an all-star team that will play 12 games this summer in Brazil.

The 6-foot-7 Davis, who led the Braves in scoring last season, will play for a team coached by Paul Lambert of Southern Illinois and Jim King of Tulsa.

THREE SIU PLAYERS and two from Tulsa will join their coaches on the tour. They are Mike Glenn, Mack Turner and Mel Hughlett of Southern and Dan O'Leary and Leon Alvoid of Tulsa.

Davis

Completing the team are Bob Elmore of Wichita State, Billy Harmon of Louisville, Napoleon Gaither of Drake, Dallas Smith of West Texas State and Dexter Hawkins of New Mexico State.

Elmore and Smith, both 6-foot-10, are the tallest players on the team. Harmon, Gaither, Hawkins and Alvoid are guards.

THE SQUAD WILL assemble July 26 at conference headquarters in Tulsa, Okla., to begin training for the third annual Brazilian trip by a Valley team. Included in the competition this year will be the Inter-American Cup Tournament in Sao Paulo.

Team members and coaches will also participate in a series of clinics and lectures. Several of the games with Brazilian teams will be nationally televised in that country.

•

There will be no appearance by a Brazilian national team against Missouri Valley Conference squads in the U. S. this winter, Bradley University coach Joe Stowell has indicated.

"They said because of the Pan American Games this fall and some other international competition they wouldn't be able to send a team," Stowell said.

He said a Brazilian team would likely make the trip again in another year. The Brazilians beat three Valley teams two years ago, lost all nine games last season. Bradley won both its games against the visitors.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Sunday, July 6, 1975

For this lesson, articles from the Peoria Journal Star and Chicago Daily News were used. Activities are listed that were prompted by studying these articles.

The company involved in this study is Caterpillar Tractor Company which employs 51,000 Illinoisans in its plants in Peoria, Joliet, Aurora and Decatur. Twenty thousand of these people have jobs because of exports. Caterpillar estimates that one half of its $4.2 billion in sales last year came from sales outside the United States.

What is an export? Where are the plants located? Because of Caterpillar, according to "The earth-shaking exports of Illinois" article, Peoria is a leader in international trade. From reading the article, locate on the map some of the places in the world where you would find Caterpillar products.

Stock market -- Make a graph and study the stock market to determine how Caterpillar stock is doing. Teach students to read these markets. Who can purchase stock? If Caterpillar is a stock company, who really owns it?

Transfers -- (See article containing announcement of new Caterpillar management in Brazil and Latin America.)
If your family were being transferred there, what would you have to do before you could enter the country? (See activities under Davis to go to Brazil.)
Caterpillar has a training program for the families they send overseas to work. The language is taught to members of the family.
How much money do you suppose it costs to move all these people? Would Caterpillar pay the moving expenses?
Can the people return to the United States frequently? Do many U.S. companies have American representatives overseas?

Occupations Requirements -- In reading the article on the transfer of personnel, you see a number of colleges and institutions of higher learning mentioned. To make the student aware of the educational requirements, a study could be made to see how businesses decide who would be transferred. (Career awareness - doing the job required, punctuality, training, willingness to learn a new job, etc.)
(See article on Caterpillar Sales up 38.9 Per Cent for 2nd Quarter)
What is a financial statement? Who will benefit from the increased sales? How do you know how many lift trucks will be sold?
How do you use 39.8 per cent in a math problem?

Caterpillar Brazil Chief Retiring; Aide Taking Over In Latin America

John G. Montag, vice president of Caterpillar Tractor Company in charge of operations in Canada and Latin America, intends to retire Jan. 1.

Mack Verhyden, managing director of Caterpillar Brazil, will return to Peoria in October to become general manager of foreign operations, western hemisphere.

John D. Winters, deputy managing director of Caterpillar Brazil, will become managing director of the subsidiary in Brazil.

VERHYDEN has served 21 of his 28-year business career in Caterpillar's western hemisphere operations.

He joined the company in 1947 after graduation from Texas Technological College. After field assignments in Africa, he was appointed a district representative in Brazil in 1954, became sales manager there in 1958, and sales manager of Caterpillar Americas Co. in 1962.

Verhyden

He was elected president of Caterpillar Mexicana in 1965, and served three years, 1966 to 1969, as president of Caterpillar Americas Co. He has been managing director of the subsidiary in Brazil since July, 1969.

WINTERS joined the company in 1949 after graduation from Rose Polytechnic Institute. He held a succession of assignments in the sales area and, in 1963, was named general supervisor in the market division. He was with dealer sales, the industrial division from 1964 to 1966, first as assistant manager and then as manager.

Winters

In 1966 he was named sales training manager in general offices and in 1971 manager of the sales department. He was named deputy director of Caterpillar Brazil in 1974.

MONTAG began his business career in 1930 and has been affiliated with Caterpillar since 1951. He was named export divisional manager in 1952, assistant managing director and sales manager of Caterpillar Brazil in 1957, and managing director of the Brazilian subsidiary in 1959.

Montag

He was elected president of Caterpillar Overseas, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1962, and a Caterpillar vice president in 1964.

Montag is a director of the National Foreign Trade Council and a member of the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Operations Council of the Construction Industry Manufacturers Association.

He is chairman of the Latin American Agribusiness Development Corp. In 1964, Montag received Brazil's highest decoration to a non-Brazilian for his contribution to the economic development of that country.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Wednesday, August 6, 1975

Caterpillar Sales Up 38.9 Per Cent For 2nd Quarter

Sales of $1.3 billion for the second quarter, a 38.9 per cent increase over the same period last year, have been reported by Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Profit for the second quarter of 1975 was $1.93 per share of common stock, $1.04 higher than for the second quarter of 1974.

The higher profit was attributed to the higher sales volume and improved efficiency of operation due to greater availability of production materials from suppliers and a more stable employment level.

Demand for lift trucks declined during the quarter because of reduced capital spending by business firms. Demand for small and medium-sized earth moving machines increased slightly, although the dealers' inventories prevented the allocation of some additional models.

DEMAND FOR larger models used in energy exploration, coal mining, and road, pipeline and other heavy construction remained strong. These models continue to be allocated to dealers.

Engine shipments reached record levels. Demand was particularly strong for larger models used in petroleum-producing applications such as powering drill rigs, compressors, and supply boats. Demand for mid-range diesel truck engines and engines to power farm tractors and agricultural machinery built by other manufacturers was also strong.

Consolidated results of operations show an increase in sales from $956.8 million in the second quarter of 1974 to $1.3 billion for the same period in 1975.

Second quarter taxes based on income jumped from $27.6 million in 1974 to $58.9 million in 1975. Profit after taxes for that period in 1975 was $109.9 million, in contrast with $50.7 million in 1974. Profit per share of common stock rose from $.89 in the second quarter last year to $1.93 this year.

Sales for the first six months of this year were $2.4 billion, as opposed to $1.7 billion during the first half of 1974. Taxes based on income for that period rose from $56.7 million last year to $116.8 this year.

Profit after taxes for the first six months of 1975 was $178.8 million and was $96.4 million in 1974. Profit per share of common stock rose from $1.69 in the first half of 1974 to $3.13 for the same period in 1975.

The earth-shaking exports of Illinois

By Anthony Campbell

Illinois has bulldozed its way into first place among the exporting states.

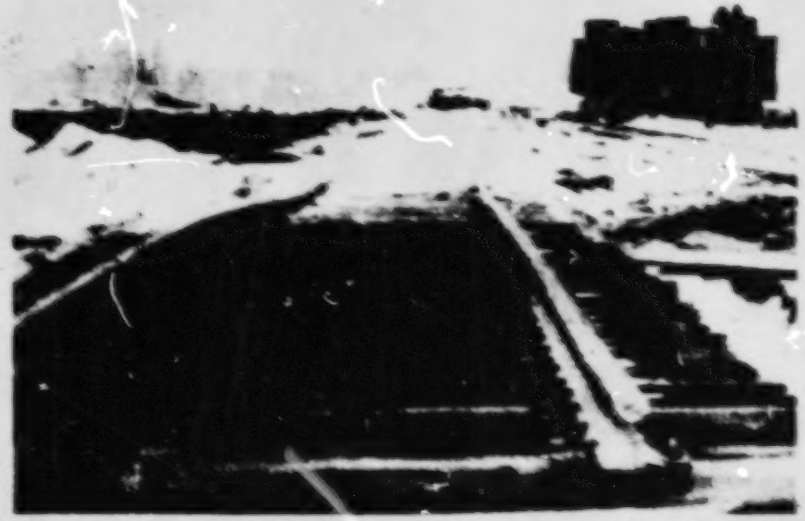
From Brazil to Siberia, giant bulldozers and other construction equipment built by Peoria's Caterpillar Tractor Co. and Chicago's International Harvester Co. are spearheading the world's building projects.

NEXT TO SOYBEANS, these sophisticated machines are the most sought-after of all Illinois products. And despite a wobbly worldwide economy, demand for them continues to grow.

As a result, Caterpillar and Harvester are prime contributors to Illinois' pre-eminence in foreign trade.

Although it took the efforts of about 1,500 Illinois companies to generate the state's $8.1 billion in manufactured exports last year, Caterpillar and Harvester accounted for $1.2 billion, or nearly 20 per cent of the total.

This is the last of three articles on how Illinois became the leading exporter among U.S. states.



Machines that come from Illinois are helping build the new trans-Siberian railway. (AP)

This international economic clout didn't happen by accident. Both companies are dedicated to expanding world trade and furthering their export markets.

Like a growing number of Illinois businesses, they see the world as a fertile marketplace for expanding profits and for creating jobs for Illinois citizens.

CATERPILLAR ALONE sold an estimated $1 billion worth of equipment overseas in 1974, making it not only the state's biggest exporter, but probably the biggest in the nation.

And the company figures that half of its $4.2 billion in sales last year came from outside the United States.

Massive Caterpillar D 9 bulldozers are leading the way on the new 3,000-mile trans-Amazon highway in South America and punching through the African wilderness on the trans-Gabon railway. Soon they will be crawling through the deserts of Iran.

The 50-year-old company also produces about 150 other products, including engines used to power oil-drilling rigs, pipe-laying machines and heavy mining equipment.

BUT THE PRODUCTS exported directly from Caterpillar's Illinois plants are only part of the company's foreign sales. Some of the largest outlets for Caterpillar equipment are in countries where there are jointly owned manufacturing plants.

For example, in the 12 years since Caterpillar began a joint venture in Japan, business there has grown from $2 million to nearly $80 million.

Because most of the Caterpillar equipment sold in Japan and elsewhere in Asia is built there, it can't be considered as direct exports.

But the company's U.S. plants do a brisk export business in components and parts that will be used, and Caterpillar sees the market continuing to grow.

Consequently, of the 51,000 Illinoisans employed by Caterpillar at its plants in Peoria, Joliet, Aurora and Decatur, about 20,000, or about 40 per cent of the company's work force, have jobs because of exports.

When Caterpillar first started to export seriously back in 1950, only about 7,500 employes worked for the export market.

AT INTERNATIONAL Harvester, one of every eight of its 78,000 U.S. employes owes his or her job to exports.

And in Illinois, where Harvester plants churned out almost $200 million of the company's total 1974 exports of $540 million, the ratio is even larger. Harvester officials estimated that 25 per cent, or about 6,000, of its Illinois workers hold jobs directly related to exports.

Like Caterpillar, Harvester has invested heavily in joint ventures abroad in order to reach foreign markets that otherwise would be closed to them because of tariff restrictions and other hurdles.

Because of this, Harvester asserts that $315 million of its 1974 exports directly depended on its investments overseas. And it insists that without those investments the remaining $225 million would have been reduced seriously.

ALTHOUGH MILLIONS of dollars worth of Harvester agricultural and construction equipment is assembled abroad, the company argues that the demand for U.S.-built components to build these machines hasn't jeopardized jobs at home. It cites a recent $100-million order from Iran for components for crawler tractors.

Harvester officials point out that since 1960 the company's employment outside the United States has dropped from 36,000 to 32,000, while its work force has grown from 68,000 to 78,000.

About 4,000 of those workers have been kept busy at Harvester's Melrose Park plant filling a $100-million order from the Soviet Union for TD 25c crawler tractors needed to build the new trans-Siberian railway.

The Russian purchase, the company's largest single export order last year, was only $25 million shy of the company's total exports in 1950.

WITH MORE THAN HALF of Harvester's 1974 profits coming from outside the United States and nearly 36 per cent of its assets located abroad, it is understandable that the company is eager for any further easing of international trade barriers and restrictions.

Following a recent whirlwind tour of the Soviet Union, Poland and Iran, Harvester president Brooks McCormick concluded that it was no longer possible for a country or a big company to set itself apart from the world and hope to remain a strong economic entity.

Such a free-trade attitude seems to be affecting more and more Illinois companies. So far, it has paid off for both the company and the people of Illinois.

Chinese Interest Lies In U.S. Technology, WABCO Exec Says

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Friday, July 4, 1975

John Tucker, product manager of tractors and scrapers at WABCO, said Chinese businessmen are interested in heavy machinery and advanced technology during his speech yesterday to Rotary Club members of Peoria-North.

Tucker spoke at Heritage House on "A Businessman's Viewpoint of the People's Republic of China," based on his experiences there in May. He coordinated delivery of off-highway trucks which were graciously sold to the Chinese.

He said China's foreign trade prospects comprise only two per cent of the country's gross national product.

"Since making a bad deal with Russia after they gained independence in 1949, China has refused to make loans or trade more than 20 per cent with any one country. Presently, the United States makes up 18 per cent of China's trade," he said.

Tucker believes one of the things President Ford will work on during his visit to the country next year will be Most Favored Nation Trade status. He also believes this is the reason U.S. Senators are currently visiting Russia.

Tucker said there is no private enterprise in China, and the government owns everything. "It is like one big company with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and nine separate companies under it."

The nine Chineses national export and import companies he cited were chemical, native produce and animal byproducts, light industrial products, textiles, cereals, oils and food staples, machinery, and metals and minerals. There are also two corporations arranging for traffic and finance of purchases.

A visit to the People's Republic of China, Tucker said, must be by invitation. At customs they did not search his baggage, but told him to be careful of pen and pencil sets, cameras, and transistor radios, which according to Tucker are "equivalent to color televisions sets here."

Unlike other countries, he said his visa let him wander anywhere he wanted to in Peking.

Speaking on transportation, he said bicycle cost about the same as a car here. "The Chinese men are paid $100 a year in American money and the American dollar is worth 57 cents."

"The streets are very clean and lined with trees. After the revolution, Chairman Mao said the place was ugly and everyone should plant one or two trees after work. Considering the number of people in China that's a lot of trees," he said with a laugh.

The service in China is good and you do not give tips, he said. The people would be offended, he added.

"There is no drug problem and if people are on drugs, the government sends them to rice paddies where they can not obtain them.

"Hotel rooms may be left open and in most places there is no theft. Alcoholism is found in some older people. The spirits are cheap, and the only thing they can afford for entertainment, although alcoholism is not usually found in the young people."

During a business session, the WABCO manager said everyone spends the first meeting getting acquainted.

"It is a people to people thing. We worked through interpreters. They don't want you to know if they speak English because sometimes they hope to find more out, either that or they are embarrassed of their English speaking abilities.

"The Chinese write down everything in notes. Those that know English," he said, "recheck their notes while the interpreter is translating."

Besides sports, most entertainment is propaganda, he said. "Citizens are getting tired of these things I detect."

Tucker left the country with positive impressions. "The people are happy now and have more freedom than when they were under the emperor. There are women in industry, and day care centers while women work. They have food, clothing, and shelter".

The audience laughed when Tucker told them about his negative impressions. "When I asked about the prisons located near Peking or any dissenting questions, the Chinese would answer, 'difficult to translate.'"

In concluding a business deal Tucker advised, "Patience is a virtue," and "not to be in a hurry.

"High pressure techniques or pressure won't work. You can tell them when you are leaving, but you should stay a couple of weeks. Usually you will get an order; they don't invite people there to waste time.

"They drive a good bargain and are negotiators. They're capable, energetic people and when you sell them a product, they will give it proper service to make it work a long time. They have a problem with lubricants because they are not self sufficient, but many 1940s cars look like they just came off the assembly line."

INDUSTRY

Why is Mr. Tucker going to China? (See WABCO article on preceding page.)

Locate the country of China. How does it compare in size to the United States? Within what latitudes does it lie? The United States?

What is a country's gross national product? Does the United States have a gross national product? Does China have a gross national product?

What do we mean by the free enterprise system? Does China have this system? Does the United States?

In China everyone works for the government. What does that mean? How is that different from our economic system? What percentage of Americans work for the government?

Define the words: import, export, customs, interpreter, translating.

There are several Chinese restaurants in the area. Look in the telephone book's yellow pages to find out how many. Have you ever been to one? Can you name any Chinese foods?

What local communications office might be involved if WABCO wishes to give information to Mr. Tucker? (Perhaps a student could contact the local business office of the phone company to find out about overseas calls.)

Caterpillar President: Ethical Conduct High Priority

What is a multinational corporation?

What is ethical business conduct? Why does Caterpillar president Lee Morgan think it is important?

Ethical business conduct should be a priority in world business relations, according to Lee L. Morgan, president of Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Morgan spoke yesterday to more than 700 business and government leaders at the National Trade Convention in New York City.

HE SAID ethical conduct is "rapidly becoming the principal root issues before the international business community. Like it or not, this is an issue I believe we shall be required to confront more squarely, and respond to more effectively, in 1976, than we have in the past."

Morgan said businesses are continually being examined to learn if "the objectives and operations of multinational corporations are entirely compatible with the long-term interests of those peoples, nations and groups of nations.

"Even, if your and my beliefs and actions are judged to be compatible in this context, the question is repeatedly being raised as to whether we are pursuing these goals ethically," he said.

Political issues rather than economic logic are the main challenges to multinational corporations, he said.

"**INDIVIDUAL** nations, and groups of nations, while admitting the global economic logic of the multinationals, see them as growing threats to their sovereignty and independence.

"When this is coupled with rising doubts about business ethics and morality, the result is a sure-fire recipe for public inquiry and the drafting of law and regulation," he said.

Disreputable business activities "destroy and corrode the private enterprise system and prevent the free market system from working.

"Priority attention to worldwide business conduct is fundamental to the eventual outcome of the great international issues and to the preservation of freedom of choice in the marketplace and of the private enterprise system itself," Morgan said.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Wednesday, November 19, 1975

Illinois Farm Bureau Planning Sales Mission To Europe

The president of the Illinois Farm Bureau has announced the organization will send a farm products sales mission to Eastern Europe this fall.

Harold B. Steele of rural Princeton said the proposed export sales expansion effort is being undertaken in view of expected bumper crops this year. He said the American farmer will need expanded markets for his crops — at home and abroad — to maintain adequate price levels.

"IT NOW appears that the U.S. will be blessed with record crops of both corn and wheat as well as an unusually large crop of soybeans — more than enough to satisfy America's demands," the Bureau County farmer said.

"Eastern Europe appears to be our best potential for expanded exports of farm products, although we hope to maintain and even improve our markets in Western Europe and Japan — traditionally our best customers."

Steele added, "Our mission will call on prospective buyers in East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia.

"Because of foreign complaints of poor grain quality this past year, we will be looking into grain quality problems with customers in England and the trade centers of Rotterdam and Hamburg. We also want to investigate the potential market for special quality products."

The two-week sales mission is planned for late September-early October.

THE IFB president said he and his commodities and information divisions staff had consulted earlier in Washington, D.C., with officials of the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service to determine areas of the world with the best potential for farm export market expansion.

FAS officials said the Eastern Europe is an area where economic growth in recent years is being translated into increasing consumer demand for meat — and that means an increased demand for soybeans, corn, and other grains.

The United Kingdom is an especially good prospect for corn for industrial uses, FAS officials said.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Tuesday, July 29, 1975

AGRICULTURE

What is the Illinois Farm Bureau? Why is it planning to send a sales mission to Eastern Europe?

What are the particular crops of Illinois that world markets might be interested in? (Have student check U.S. Department of Agriculture to get statistics on agricultural exports.)

Define: adequate, potential, expansion (expanded), prospective, traditionally.

What special knowledge is needed by Harold Steele to make this trip? How does he decide where to go? Who helps him decide?

What countries are included in Eastern Europe? The United Kingdom?

Suppose Mr. Steele and his staff wish to take a short trip on their own to vacation in Eastern Europe? Where would they get a car? Would they need a driver's license? (Have a student contact Chicago Motor Club to get information about an international driver's license.)

If there is a world food shortage, why do American farmers need to expand their markets? Some people say a steer is like a factory, turning grain into meat. What do they mean? How efficient is the factory? Could the grains and forage which cows eat also be eaten by humans? Why is meat in short supply in so many poor countries?

River Movement Of Grain Drops

SPRINGFIELD — River movement of grain on the Illinois River has dropped somewhat in recent weeks, according to the Illinois Agriculture Department's Division of Marketing.

Empty barges have been moving north at a much higher than normal rate, partly to fill a void made by heavy movement out during late October.

There have been approximately 260 bargeloads of grain southbound per week during recent weeks.

The market division reports that demand for river equipment on the mid and upper Mississippi River is also declining somewhat. However, lower Mississippi activities are starting to pick up with harvest starting to hit full stride in Arkansas and Louisiana.

DEMAND for export grain at the Gulf has diminished to a degree, and river equipment is not turning as rapidly as before.

The rail situation is much the same except that time has taken some of the edge off of pressure on the available rail car supply, the market division said in its weekly bulletin.

Rail carloadings of grain are running considerably ahead of the same period last year. In addition, several processor and export points have been placed under rail embargo, particularly with respect to soybean shipments.

In most cases these embargoes have been brought about by the inability of receivers to unload cars at the same rate that they were arriving.

THE CHICAGO Board of Trade said in its weekly commodity review that seven ships were loaded with grain last week at Chicago.

All of the cargoes were corn with destinations of Russia, Holland, Germany and the Baltic Sea. Three ships were bound for Canada.

The weekly report said Japan re-entered the export scene last week and its food agency purchased 90,000 tons of wheat. That included four cargoes from the U.S. and one each from Australia and Canada.

India and Pakistan also bought considerable amounts of U.S. wheat. Pakistan's purchase, as well as a smaller purchase by Israel, were under the Food for Peace program.

Lower barge freight rates reportedly contributed to the improvement in cash corn prices last week, especially in Chicago.

The cash corn scene looked much the same as it has for the past few weeks. Farmers continue to hold cash born, while storage space became more scarce in some parts of the Midwest.

The commodity report said Brazil's soybean crop has been estimated at 9.6 million tons, which is 2.1 million tons more than last year.

IT ALSO was announced that Brazil's 1974 bean exports were up 40 per cent from 1973 while during that same period the U.S. increased its soybean and bean meal exports by only 7 per cent.

The tight farmer holding pattern remains unchanged. The Board of Trade officials believe there are two reasons behind farmers' reluctance to part with their products:

FIRST, they are dissappointed with the lower prices they have been offered since the Russian embargo developed back in August, and, second, many farmers want to wait until after the first of the year to sell in order to carry forward the income into the 1976 tax year.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Tuesday, November 11, 1975

Is our Illinois River important to farmers who ship agricultural products to other countries? Can you find the routes southbound and northbound that barges passing Peoria take to ports for overseas shipping? What is an embargo?

In the clipping at the right, the fertilizer trade association with headquarters in Peoria is described as the largest association in the fertilizer-chemical industry. Students might contact this office for information about this vital agri-business.

Peoria-Based Trade Association Plans Convention In Denver

The National Fertilizer Solutions Association (NFSA), headquartered at Pioneer Park, will hold its 21st annual convention Dec. 1-4 in Denver, Colo.

Executive Director Richard Gilliland said 3,000 people are expected to attend the annual meeting, making it the largest in the association's history.

Three nationally known speakers are slated: Asst. U.S. Agriculture Secretary Richard Feltner, former University of Illinois ag economics department head, Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, and sportscaster Chris Schenkel.

A Peoria insuranceman will lead one of 12 informal seminars. Richard Stacy, group department manager for Aetna Life & Casualty Co., will participate in a seminar on "Meeting Industry Insurance Needs."

Located at 1701 W. Detweiller Dr., NFSA is a national trade association which represents more than 1,060 member companies and independent liquid fertilizer dealers in the U.S., Canada, Mexico, South America and Europe. It is the largest association in the fertilizer-chemical industry.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Friday, November 21, 1975

(See picture on next page.)

Hot Weather, Ghanian Folk Dancers

Downtown Peoria, Accra Have Several Similarities

By JERRY KLEIN
Staff Writer

There were more than passing similarities between downtown Peoria and Accra yesterday noon, the weather for one.

But more important was the presence of the 30 Ghanian folk artists who opened their Three-day tour here in the heat of the courthouse plaza.

THIS WAS a so-called minperformance, but the flavor of the visitors was strongly evident even in so short an appearance — the colorful clothing worn loose, not unlike the dhoti, the sandals, the hats shaped somewhat on the order of the fez, and the bone and shell bracelets and the elaborately scarred cheeks.

There were more modern touches, too, such as sunglasses and Timex watches, one man smoking Bensen and Hedges and another listening to a complicated radio-tape player.

The first of the groups to perform brought the stunning authentic sound of old Africa, strange wailings and chantings, the sounds of rhythmic, shaker-like instruments and those of the Gonje, a gourd-shaped violin-like instrument.

THE MUSICIANS played from the small stage at the west end of the plaza, then moved around the fountains, in among the people who had come to watch this special Bicentennial Festival of American Folk Life.

Bart Rochman, chairman of the Peoria County Board, and Mayor Richard Carver, made short remarks, and Michael Linderman of the Illinois Bicentennial Commission presented checks to the Peoria commission and to Jubilee College. Jerry Archibald, chairman of ethnic programs for the commission, presided.

Kwaa Mensah and his Fanti musicians from the Cape Coast also performed, playing with woodblock, guitar, drums and other percussion pieces which seemed to be a soft, persuasive rock, but distinctively African.

Both black and white people in the crowd swayed and nodded in time with the music.

MENSAH is known as one of the most popular artists groups in Ghana and the leader was the first Ghanian to blend the guitar to the typically Ghanian music.

Not heard yesterday, but appearing in the full concert last night at Northwoods Mall was a third group of musicians, playing more transitional music, the Wulomei, a group of 11 musicians and vocalists who use only native instruments.

Present, but not active during the noon affair were a kente cloth weaver and a wood sculptor.

The latter is Usei Bonsu, a smooth-skinned man of 75 who talked after the concert about his craft. He smoked a cigar and showed off photographs of some of his works, mostly human figures carved from cedar, ebony and mahogany.

Some of the instruments used in the performances include the obraman, bass, conga and donna drums, clappers, rattlers, the gonjes, bells and flutes.

THERE WILL BE a series of performances today at various locations with the Wulomei performing at Carver Center from 10:30 to 11:30, Kwaa Mensah at Taft Homes and Salisu Mahama at Harrison Homes.

In the afternoon, beginning at 1:30, Wulomei will be at Harrison Homes, Kwaa Mensah at Carver Center and Salisu Mahama at Taft. The presentations will include talks by the groups, who will explain their dress, instruments and talk about their country, as well as performances.

Tomorrow there will be a Black Arts Festival all day at the Glen Oak Pavilion and band shell which will feature local musicians and performing artists. The pavilion visual arts display will open at 9, the Ghanians will arrive at 11 and the performing arts festivities will begin at 1.

All programs during the three-day visit are free and open open to the public.

THE GHANA Folk Artists are visiting eight U.S. cities and are being sponsored here by several local, regional, state, and national organizations, including the Smithsonian Institution, the National Park Service, American Airlines, General Foods, the Illinois Bicentennial Commission, the Peoria County Bicentennial Commission, the Thursday Community Club and the Black Women for Awareness.

Coordinating agency is the Central Illinois Cultural Affairs Consortium.

GHANA ARTISTS in their ceremonial wear perform in the Peoria County Courthouse Plaza yesterday. This group is known as Salisi Mahama and its members are from the Dagomba in the northern region of Ghana. The group has been chief court musicians in Yendi, the tribal capitol, for 30 years.—Staff photo by Dennis Trumbic

CULTURE

An aesthetic appreciation of the role of culture can be accomplished through study of current cultural activities in any community (museum displays, art shows, concerts, lectures, theater, dance events and visiting performers).

A. Why did the group from Ghana visit Peoria? (See the article on preceding page)

B. Are Americans influenced by African culture? Are they influenced by our culture? (see article)

C. Find the description of African music in the article -- the instruments and their method of dancing. (Check library for possible recordings of African music.)

D. Locate Ghana. What is the latitude for this country? What are the similarities between Peoria and Accra?

E. The art forms mentioned in the article include wood sculpture and kente cloth weaving. What are the natural resources involved?

F. What American dance would you select to represent our culture to people who had never visited this country? Why would you select that particular type of dance?

IMMIGRANTS

On the preceding pages, the article was concerned with international visitors. The following deals with the immigrant, a foreigner who comes to stay--in this instance, the Vietnam refugee.

Define refugee.
Locate Vietnam. How far is it from the U.S.? What is the climate? Will Central Illinois climate be a change for them? In what way?

What language is spoken in Vietnam? What is Peoria doing to help the refugees overcome the language problem? (The Red Cross would be a good agency to contact.)

What is a sponsor? Why is one needed? Who sponsored the Kim family of nine? What arrangements did the church make for the family? Why is a church a good agency to sponsor a refugee family?

List the problems that a refugee might have?
- Money
- Language
- Job
- Keeping family together
- Change in food and water
- Change in clothing
- Change in customs
- Homesickness

If the Kim family wishes to write to relatives in Vietnam, how much will the letter cost? Will Mr. Kim's letter be censored by the U.S. postal authorities? Could he mail a package to his relatives? What ways could a package be sent?

Would you be willing to move with your family to a strange land?

Why are an increasing number of Americans living at least part of their lives outside the United States?

Vietnamese Family Of 9 To Move Here

A vietnamese family of nine that includes four adults and five children will relocate in Peoria by Aug. 15 under sponsorship of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral.

Letters have gone out to the parish members seeking immediate funds for housing and food until the family can find employment. Dick Pease is financial chairman for the resettlement project.

THE KIM family coming includes Chi Pahn Kim, 30, a former major in the Air Force as pilot and instructor, his wife, Num Nhung Thi Tran, and their children, two sons 9 years' old and seven months, and a daughter two years' old.

Also coming will be Mrs. Kim's sister, Quy Tran Thi, 29, and her brother Sang Tran Mink, 24, a former mechanic for aircraft engine maintenance. The sister has two daughters, seven and three years' old.

Mrs. Kim owned her own cosmetic shop in Vietnam from 1968 to 1975 and does embroidery, the sister worked in the cosmetic shop and can do tailoring.

In its report to parishoners, the church points out that both men, Mr. Kim and his brother-in-law, speak English very well, while Mrs. Kim and her sister speak fair English.

TO HELP the Kim family when it arrives, the church committee is seeking help through the following chairmen:

Dr. Frank Ierulli is in charge of housing for the Vietnamese family and offers should be called to him; Dr. Helen Nance is chairman of transportation and shopping; Margaret Grier is chairman for food; Bill and Jane Reid for furniture; Judy Pease for clothing and linens; Jo Wilkins for hospitality; and Margaret Horan for health.

CHURCH World Service supplied the committee with the refugee family interested in settling in the Peoria area, with the contact being made through the American Red Cross on July 22.

A response came July 25, and the committee voted after services July 28 to accept the family.

Since then it has been working to acquire needed rental housing, furniture, clothing and other necessities by Aug. 15 so the two school-age children can start public school the following week.

WIU Scientist's Bacterium Controls Anopheles Mosquito

MACOMB, Ill. (AP) — A breakthrough in the attempt to control anopheles, the malariacarrying mosquito, with a biologically safe bacterium has been announced by a Western Illinois University scientist.

Dr. Samuel Singer, associate professor of biological sciences, said yesterday that "positive results" came from three months of experiments in Nigeria on the bacterium he developed.

"We have met with previous success in controlling the household mosquito (culex pipiens) and the aedes (yellow fever-carrying mosquito), but this marks the first time that our bacterium has shown positive results with the anopheles," Singer said.

Dr. David Bowen of the World Health Organization carried out the tests in Kaduna, Nigeria, at anopheles research stations.

Bowen used Singer's bacterium control agent on field species of anopholes larvae gathered in Nigeria.

"I want to emphasize the outstanding work carried out by Dr. Bowen," Singer said. "His effort is indicative of the dedication scientists working with the WHO to eliminate vectors have toward this project."

Vectors are disease-carrying insects such as the mosquito, tick, biting black fly and snail, he said.

Two other doctors who assisted Singer in the development of the bactrium were Dr. John Briggs, head of WHO's International Reference Center at Ohio State University, and Dr. Elizabeth Davidson of Arizona State University in Tempe, Ariz.

Singer said the work was sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

His next test will be conducted in July at the U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratory in Gainesville, Fla., where he said he will test his bacterium against malaria-carrying mosquitos of the Western Hemisphere.

HE SAID further tests on his control agent are being conducted now in laboratories outside of Paris by Dr. J. Mouchet, a French researcher.

Singer said he is also trying to convince the Navy to support work he plans to do on controlling other vectors, including the biting black fly, which carries a disease known as River Blindness.

In addition, he said he is trying to solicit support from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation for work on snail carrying Schistosomiasis, "the second most debilitating vector disease in the world," Singer said, "proving debilitating to nearly as many humans as suffer from malaria."

He said a primary motivating factor behind his research was "to find an environmentally safe control for vectors, thereby eliminating the tendency to use pesticides."

Singer said a recent study of his bacterium by Dr. Davidson showed that the strains did not harm honey bees. She conducted the study with Drs. Howard Morton and Joseph Moffett of the USDA at the National Honey Bee Laboratory in Tucson, Ariz.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Tuesday, June 17, 1975

SCIENCE

(See article on WIU Scientist on preceding page.)

Why is Dr. Singer's breakthrough important world-wide? (Several students may wish to do reports on various types of mosquitoes.)

Define: bacterium, biological sciences, debilitating, vectors.

What was the motivation for his research? How does his research relate to the honey bee? (Student research on the balance of nature, pollution, etc., may be used here.)

Why would Dr. Singer's test of his bacterium be done under the U.S. Department of Agriculture's supervision?

What is the World Health Organization? Where have tests been done in the world? (Student research on the United Nations may be interesting here.)

What is meant by an "environmentally safe control"? Why has DDT been banned in this country? Why does the world-wide use of DDT remain at such a high level, and what does that mean for Americans?

Locate the geographical places mentioned in the article.

The Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is located in Peoria. The research done at this lab has world-wide significance. The scientists are willing to come to the classroom to discuss their work, and student tours are possible to arrange depending on age.

See the next page for an article that describes the current food-oriented research at the lab and an article about a new product called "super-slurper." (Perhaps your students can think of some ways it could help in the world).

Maintenance Of Excellent Record Goal Of Ag Laboratory Director

The new director of the Agriculture Department's Northern Research Laboratory here says he will be happy if he can maintain the standards of his predecessors.

Tallent

"This lab does have an outstanding record," said Dr. William H. Tallent, who admitted his bias, but said, "I didn't appreciate until I became acting director how highly regarded nationally and internationally we are."

A native Tennesseean, the 47-year-old Tallent was named director of the laboratory last month after a nationwide search determined he was as good a man as any for the job. He had been acting director since the Dec. 31 retirement of Dr. Robert J. Dimler.

From 1969 to 1974, when he was named assistant director, Tallent served as chief of the industrial crops research division after coming to Peoria in 1964.

"It's the challenge of liking to work out puzzles... and solving problems," he said of his field. "Scientists are the kind of people who like mysteries and try to solve them."

Perhaps the greatest mystery now awaiting solution by lab scientists, he said, is aflatoxin, a toxic mold that strikes corn.

"This is quite a problem. Corn can be contaminated and not be apparent." Historically, he says, aflatoxin primarily affected southern corn during storage, but the disease was found in Iowa corn during last month's harvest.

Treatment of affected corn with ammonia holds promise, according to Tallent, but additional studies are necessary to determine how the food value of corn is affected by ammonia treatment.

In the long run, the process could be a boon to livestock production, because ruminants—cattle and sheep, animals that chew the cud—can convert ammonia's nitrogren into protein.

And protein is the key to solving the world food shortage.

"Roughly seven or eight years ago, we were virtually completely an industrial products laboratory, because of the food surplus," said Tallent, who cited as an example the search for use of surplus starch in the manufacture of plastics.

"A few years ago (in light of the food shortage) we shifted over to food-oriented research to reduce loses and improve quality.

"We want to make sure the increased quality and quantity that the farmer produces is maintained through the agribusiness economy until it gets to the consumer."

Tallent said about half of the lab's resources are engaged in this endeavor, with another quarter still employed in the search for industrial use of agricultural products and the remainder divided about equally between crop and anti-pollution research.

Despite belt tightening throughout federally-funded research programs, he said the laboratory hasn't had to let anyone go.

"We've cut way back on our equipment budget," he said, however. And the staff has shrunk some — to 378, including 300 techical employes—by attrition. But its $8 million annual budget still makes Peoria the USDA's research capital of the Midwest, he says.

"It's a lean and efficient research organization here. I think the taxpayer is getting a hell of a lot for his research dollar in this building," said the soft-spoken, slightly graying Tallent, who is the father of three college-age children and resides at 7005 N. Teton.

"My primary job is guiding coordination of the research programs. Once a week I sit down with the lab chiefs and we talk over programs."

Pointing to the book cases which line one side of his spartan, second-floor office, Tallent said, "I got my Ph.D. at the University of Illinois in 1953 and I would say that most of the information we work with has been developed since then. That's why I try to read these journals and try to keep up with what's going on."

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Sunday, November 23, 1975

Super-Slurper Scores Super Significance

A starch compound that can slurp up and hold up to 1,400 times its own weight in distilled water has been named one of 1975's 100 most significant new products by Industrial Research magazine.

Nicknamed "super-slurper," the synthesized polymer was developed by a research team at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Northern Regional Research Laboratory here.

Liquids added to the super-slurper congeal and form a soft rubbery gel. The liquids are much easier to control when in the squashy solidified state, and numerous applications for the product are being researched.

Applications explored so far include adding super-slurper to towels or diapers to make them more absorbent and less drippy, handling industrial and sewage watstes and also increasing the water retention qualities of soil.

The slurper will be displayed along with the other 99 new products in a month-long exhibition at the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. The product was developed here by Mary Ollidene Weaver, George F. Fanta, William M. Doane and Edward B. Bagley.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Sunday September 21, 1975

GOVERNMENT

A-16 JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Wednesday, July 23, 1975

Rep. Michel Will Visit Russia With Several Members Of U.S. House

U.S. Rep. Robert Michel, R-Peoria, and chairmen and ranking members of several House committees will visit Russia and two other Communist countries next month on a speakers' trip.

Rep. Michel said the group of 20 House members, 14 Democrats and six Republicans, will leave for Russia Aug. 4 and return Aug. 29.

He said that subjects that may be brought up with government officials in Russia and the other countries, Yugoslavia and Romania, include trade, Russia's immigration policy and favored nation treatment, grain purchases, the U.S.S.R.'s position on the Mid-East and the preservation of the State of Israel, the Greek-Turkish situation and detente.

Michel said the trip "will give us a chance to learn whatever we can from an on-site visit."

Heading the U.S. contingent will be Speaker of the House Carl Albert, D-Okla., Melvin Price, D-E. St. Louis, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and Tom Foley, D-Washington, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee.

Also on the list are the ranking members of the House Rules Committee, the Ways and Means Committee and the Appropriations Committee.

Rep. Michel, who is House Minority Whip, is also a member of the Appropriations Committee and the Budget Committee.

He said that Max Friedersdorf, chief of President Ford's legislative liaison, will also go on the trip.

Michel said he might have to return to the Peoria area because it is expected that President Ford will visit Pekin Aug. 19 for the dedication of the Everett Dirksen Memorial Library there.

"It's going to take some doing," Michel said, "becuase I'll have to fly to Peoria and then return to whatever country the U.S. delgation is visiting."

He said the visit will also coincide with a visit by some of the President's cabinet to the Midwest and Peoria specifically to "get some feedback from area public service committees, commissions and officials."

Why do members of Congress travel to other countries? Why would you want your Representative and/or Senators to do such traveling? Or why not?

Define: feedback, detente, liaison, coincide, contingent.

Why would members of the President's Cabinet come to Peoria for feedback on government agencies?

What are the subjects which may be brought up with government officials in Russia?

What is a Minority Whip? What is the Armed Services Committee? What does the Speaker of the House do? What is a Ways and Means Committee? An Appropriations Committee?

Needless to say, activities on previous pages regarding passport, money, language problems, etc., may be used here. Surely, governmental difference between U.S. and U.S.S.R. would be discussed.

EXPERT NOTEBOOKS
(6-week assignment)

Each student is to collect articles on a specific category--thus becoming the class authority on that particular part of world geography.

The cover of the notebook for the articles is to be designed by the student, using newspaper materials and conveying his or her specialty.

The theme: PEORIA AND THE WORLD as a basis for introduction.

Each student will choose a subject that is directly connected with life in Peoria:

Agriculture	Industry & Finance	Sports
Culture	Science & Technology	Immigrants
Students in Schools	Government	Miscellaneous

PROCEDURE

The student is to collect articles, paste on paper and then write a short paragraph describing how the article affects life in our city.

Each student will have a world map in the front of his or her Expert notebook, and, as each article is numbered, the student will number the location on the world map. The key for that map will be the second page in the notebook. In this way, the identification of the country and the article will be correlated.

Following the completion of this project, the student will do research on three articles from or about a city in another country. The student will make a comparison of life in our town and life in the town connected with the three articles.

This activity is currently being used in an eighth grade class and is directly related to U.S. History and Reading. It could be adapted for use at the High School level or could be at 6th or 7th grade social studies level, using a particular country to be researched and articles collected on only one country as they appeared in the daily newspaper.

CAREERS AROUND THE WORLD

To read, to write, to listen, to speak, but above all to think! This is the basic goal of career education.

Students want and need exposure to as many careers as possible. In this career unit any teacher regardless of geographical location can achieve the basic goal and at the same time create within the classroom an air of expectancy, excitement and enthusiasm for learning.

Hold a discussion about world leaders. Not just political, but also sports, entertainment, service, authors, even educators.

Have each student choose a person who has been highly successful in a specific field of work. Assign each student the task of doing thorough research on the person and the career. From this material the student can prepare a one to two-minute persuasive talk to convince the other members of the class that this person in this particular field should be on the class list of world leaders.

The student then gives the speech to the class. Let the class be the judge if the name should be included. (Never has a name been refused in my class.)

Once the list is established, the students each compose a letter notifying the person of the selection. In the letter the student also asks questions about the career, and many students request photographs. This first letter is turned in to be proofread.

Another important learning aspect of this activity is to find the address. Students soon are searching album covers for company addresses, calling the library, the newspaper, asking for the address of syndicate services, and using the current World Book of Facts. Great success for sports figures is achieved by sending in care of the team name, stadium name, city, state and zip code with the envelope marked "Please Forward."

After the letters are proofread, and the address located, we obtain school stationary from the principal. The students recopy the letter using the school address for the return.

Now the letters are ready to mail. If some go overseas, a trip to the post office is in order to find out how much postage will be required.

Once the letters are in the mail, we clear off a section of the bulletin board with the title above: "CAREERS AROUND THE WORLD."

When the reply comes, we let the writer open his or her own mail in front of the class. Then the treasure is preserved by mounting in clear plastic film. All answers are put on the bulletin board for the entire class to share.

It sometimes takes several months to receive a reply, but at the end of the year all letters, photographs, and mementos are returned to the student.

It's a great motivator. Even the student who doesn't receive an answer learns that an unanswered letter brings disappointment, so it trains a person to think and answer mail.

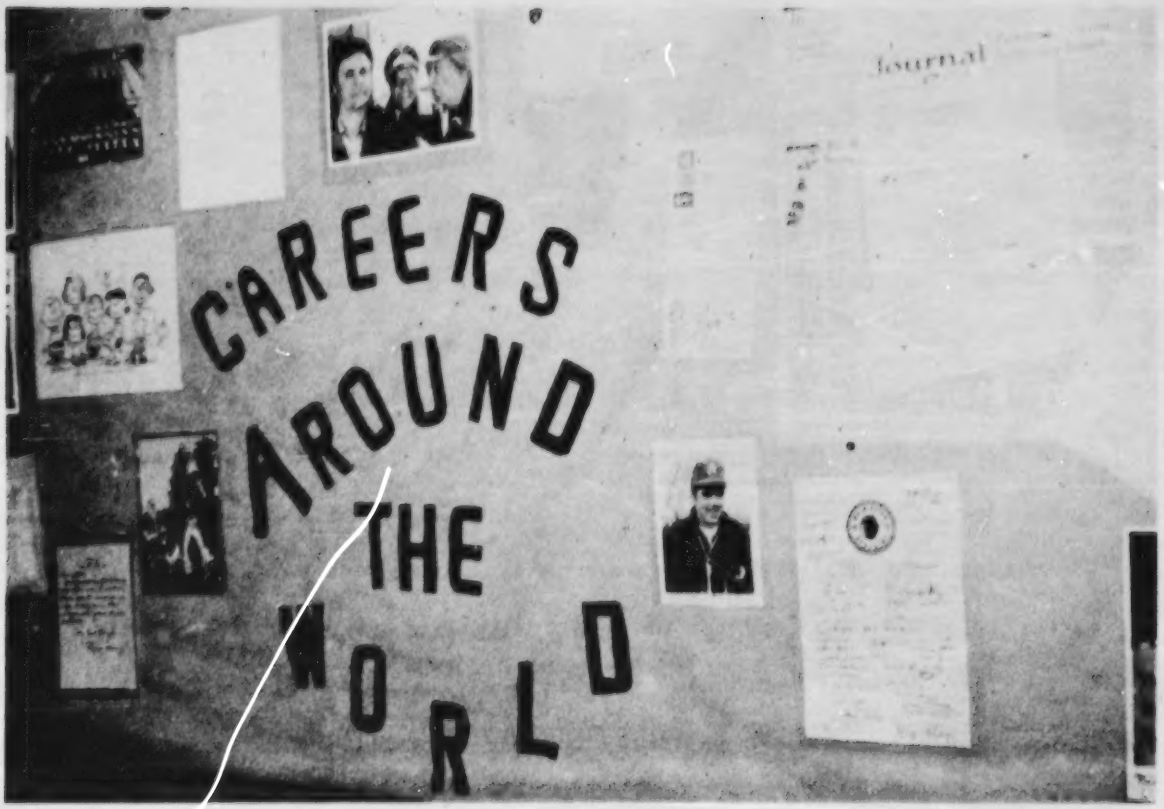
This unit successfully correlates English skills (research, letter writing, addressing envelope, persuasive speaking, and evaluating). It broadens the scope of careers available. In social studies it strengthens map concepts as the student explains where and how this career is practiced. And for mathematics, the postage and cost of the project, including the plastic film, is always an added factor.

With the stress currently on reading skills, this unit is terrific. The research, the entire project lets the student know the importance of reading and the practical use of this tool.

We have had letters from the King of Sweden, Mr. Willy Brandt,

Sir Edmund Hillary, President Ford, Sandy Koufax, Bobby Riggs, Charles Schulz, Patricia Neal, Bob Hope, and Elvis Presley, to name just a few. The only way to really learn to write a letter is to send one. The best way to learn about a career is through contact with the persons engaged in that career. If you can't have the career come to the classroom, then contact that career through the mail. The results are tremendous.

-- Meredith DeGood

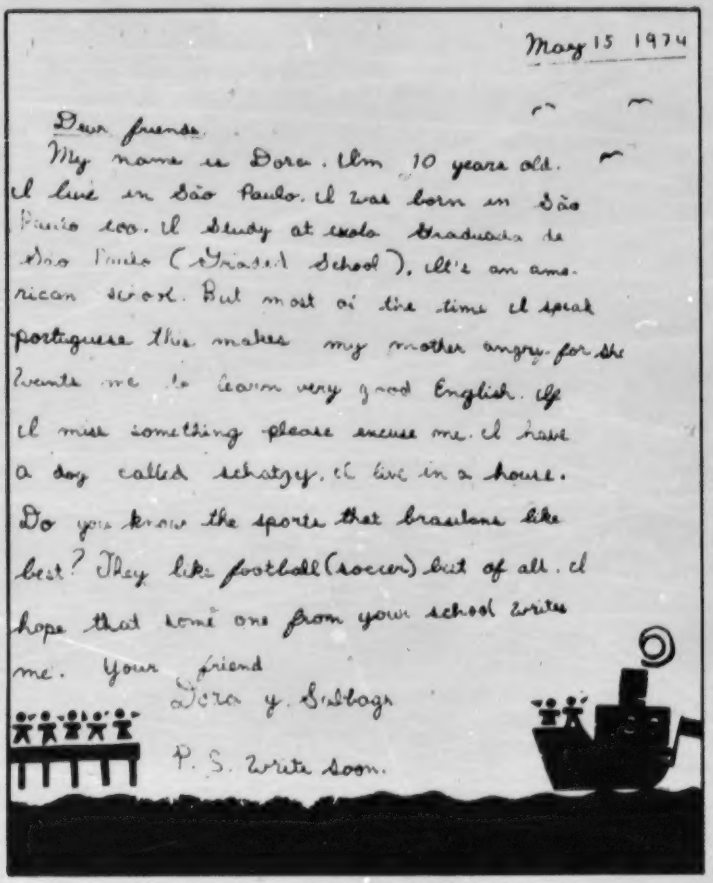


It is important for children of all ages to be aware of the concept, "One World," and their relationship to it. On the following pages are activities which can be used with fourth grade children. Some of the activities are adaptable for even lower level primary children.

Involved in activities such as these at the lower level of learning, children should be more ready to intensify their studies of the world at a higher level. Also, the activities correlate with the curriculum I am required to teach at my fourth grade level.

-- Jan Smith

Letters from other countries are exciting and educational for my students. Here is one we received from Brazil.



May 15 1974

Dear friends.

My name is Dora. Um 10 years old. I live in São Paulo. I was born in São Paulo too. I study at escola Bradesco de São Paulo (Brazil School), it's an american school. But most of the time I speak portuguese that makes my mother angry for she wants me to learn very good English. If I miss something please excuse me. I have a dog called schatzy. It live in a house. Do you know the sports that brasilans like best? They like football (soccer) but of all. I hope that some one from your school writes me. Your friend

Dora y. Sabbag

P. S. Write soon.

FOURTH GRADERS WORK TOWARD BUILDING WORLD COMMUNITY

An awareness of the world as a global community of people striving for peace, harmony, and brotherhood is a year-long educational project in my fourth grade class. I set the scene for "One World" the very first day of school. When my fourth graders enter the classroom, they see a bulletin board collage of pictures of people from every part of the world. It is entitled WORLD COMMUNITY -- PEOPLE TO MEET. (The bulletin board also correlates with my social studies textbook, Regions and Social Needs by Laidlaw, and the first unit in our reading book, Young America by Lyons and Carnahan.) Around the perimeter of the bulletin board are the seven continents. They are cut from black construction paper and are approximately 1½' high. This bulletin board and the continents become an on-going, year-long activity involving the children when I introduce them to the newspaper and their social studies textbook in the very first social studies lesson in the year.

INITIAL INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL STUDIES: REGIONS AND SOCIAL NEEDS TEXTBOOK AND THE NEWSPAPERS

CONCEPTS:

1. Man has always tried to improve his knowledge of the earth.
2. Many different points of view are necessary to perceive the truth.

GETTING STARTED:

Materials: Journal Star, 14 copies (Two students share copy.)
Foreign newspapers
Poem by Godfrey Saxe: "The Blind Men and the Elephant"
Felt cut-outs of snake, wall, tree stumps, spear, fan, rope
Flannel Board

Brief Discussion: What is the world really like? . . . What about an Indian child from Alaska . . . a Bedouin from the Sahara? . . . A Basuta? etc. . . . What are these people really like? Like us? Different from us? What can you do to get a better idea of what the world is really like? . . . Children bring forth their viewpoints, which are usually very meager at the beginning of the fourth grade year.

Well, now, let's talk about something you really know pretty well. What about an elephant? What is an elephant really like?. . . Discussion . . . All right, you do know what an elephant is like. Let me read you a poem about six blind men. Each one thought he really knew what an elephant was like.

PROCEDURE:

As I read the poem I will be assembling the six felt symbols listed above in materials.

There were six men of Indostan
To learning much inclined,
Who went to see the elephant
(Though all of them were blind),
That each by observation
Might satisfy his mind.

The first approached the elephant,
And, happening to fall
Against his broad and sturdy side,
At once began to bawl,
"God bless me! but the elephant
Is very like a wall!"

Felt "wall" goes on flannel board

The second feeling of the tusk
Cried: "Ho! what have we here
So very round and smooth and sharp?
To me 'tis mighty clear
This wonder of an elephant
Is very like a spear!"

Felt "spear" is added to flannel board

The third approached the animal,
And, happening to take
The squirming trunk within his hands,
Thus boldly up and spake;
"I see," quoth he; "the elephant
Is very like a snake!"

Felt "snake" is added

The fourth reached out his eager hand,
And felt about the knee;
"What most this wondrous beast is like
Is mighty plain," quoth he;
"Tis clear enough the elephant
Is very like a tree."

Felt "tree stumps" are added

The fifth who chanced to touch the ear,
Said: "E'en the blindest man
Can tell what this resembles most.
Deny the fact who can,
This marvel of an elephant — Felt "fan"
Is very like a fan!" — is added

The sixth no sooner had begun
About the beast to grope,
Than, seizing on the swinging tail
That fell within his scope,
"I see," quoth he, "the elephant — Felt "rope"
Is very like a rope!" — is added

And so these men of Indostan
Disputed loud and long,
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though each was partly in the right,
And all were in the wrong!

So, oft in theologic wars
The disputants, I ween,
Rail on in utter ignorance
Of what each other mean,
And prate about an elephant
Not one of them has seen.

At poem completion the flannel board will display a completed felt elephant formed from the felt symbols.

Discussion: How could the blind men have gotten a more complete idea of what an elephant looks like? Completed "felt elephant" should elicit the response: "by combining their observations."

We will be studying many parts of the world besides our own . . . . different regions . . . . different people around the world.

I will then lead them through a "picture-skimming" excursion of their book: (It is also an excellent opportunity for using the index.) On what page can we find a picture of the Bedouin? On what page can we find the Basuta? . . etc.

After we do this for awhile I ask them: Will this social studies book be enough to get a true up-to-date picture of the world. I introduce them to the copyright in the book which is 1972. I tell them how it usually takes five years to write and publish a book, so our book's content is already seven or eight years old. How are we going to get a complete picture of all these different people living in different parts of the world? Discussion should lead from the textbook

to maps, globes, charts, reference books, biographies, records, movies, television, tapes, magazines, and newspapers. Newspapers are usually mentioned first since the stack of Journal Star newspapers sitting on my desk usually prompts curiosity.

After papers are passed out, we have fun with them. We skim through them . . . reading headlines . . . finding stories about children. I explain datelines. They find news items about people from other states . . . other countries around the world. These are clipped and placed on the continents around the collage bulletin board. Of course, this involves hunting for the countries on the world map first. Their perception of the world is very vague in this initial lesson . . . Illinois is a country . . . Mexico is a state . . . etc. So this becomes a year-long activity of finding current news about countries in newspapers and magazines and placing the items on the correct continent.

After we explore this activity, I encourage them to take their copy of the Journal Star home to share with their family and to further enjoy.

Next, I pass out copies of old foreign newspapers from various countries around the world. (These are copies I have attained through world-traveler friends and old copies from last year's MultiNewspapers subscription. I will refer to this later.) The children are always excited about foreign newspapers. Some are in a foreign language and others are printed in English. (These are always kept in our library in special folders. I paste a page from the paper, which is readable, on the outside of a folder. I cover it with Contact and thus, it is easily recognizable to the child when he or she wishes to refer to a certain country's newspaper. Also, it keeps the foreign newspapers organized neatly and ready to use at a moment's notice.)

A sample lesson form follows showing how I plan to incorporate them, along with the Peoria Journal Star, in sharpening the children's perception of the world and their relationship to it in later studies.

How can we make people in other parts of the world "real" to the children? A handsome Bedouin sheik on his white camel is romantic on page 55 of our social studies textbook, but what of the drought-plagued starving Bedouin of today? The gaucho from South America on page 167 in our social studies book, too, is colorful and romantic. But what of the problems facing the people in South America today? The newspaper can help make the children aware of the realistic need people have for each other. I use the foreign newspapers and our local newspaper in a comparison study of our country with another.

(This type of activity will be initiated after the children have used the Journal Star, and after they have published at least one of their own newspapers.)

I. OBJECTIVES:

A. To establish Brazil's relevancy to the children's world. Now! Today! (Or it might be Costa Rica or Fiji Islands, etc. -- depending on which current foreign newspaper we use in our comparison activity.)

B. To help bridge the gap between life in school and life outside school.

C. To compare the current events printed in the Brazil Herald with the current events printed in the Journal Star in order to determine what is important news coverage to both countries.

D. To develop and broaden interests in current affairs in order to build a desire to keep abreast of new developments; to reveal the relationships between the present and the past; and as a result to use creative thinking in planning for the future.

E. To identify similarities between people of Brazil and our country, and; most important, to perceive differences and appreciate them.

II. SKILLS TO BE DEVELOPED:

A. The skill of utilizing the newspaper as a tool for knowledge of the world.

B. The skill of recognizing different points of view.

C. To improve skills involved in critical thinking, problem solving, and reading (comparison/contrast, skimming, note-taking, etc.).

III. MATERIALS NEEDED:

A. A copy of a current Brazil Herald newspaper. (Numerous copies are more desirable, but one will do the job.)

B. A copy of Manchete Edicao Especial Progresso Do Brasil (or a copy of one of Brazil's newspapers which is printed in Portuguese.)

C. A copy (or copies) of the local newspaper, The Peoria Journal Star.

IV. PROCEDURE:

A. Manchete Edicao Especial Progresso Do Brasil or a newspaper printed in Portuguese would be explored first. Written in Portuguese, it will provide the flavor of the country. Speculation as to what stories the pictures might be portraying can be pursued.

B. Next, I divide the class into Brazilians and Americans. I explain how we will be comparing the newspapers: The Brazilians using the Herald, and the Americans using the Peoria Journal Star. (It should be explained, too, that the Herald is directed to the interests of people from English speaking countries who live in Brazil as well as Brazilians who read English.)

1. First we will explore the headlines on page one comparing news coverage. Brazilians, what did you consider the most important news happening in the world today? Americans? If there is a difference, why? (Point of view again enters the picture, and refining of perception skills is attained.)

2. We then explore other news items for comparison, such as:

a. humor--entertainment, cartoons, puzzles, etc.
b. sports
c. transportation
d. communication
e. government
f. education
g. conservation
h. relations with the United States/Brazil
i. relations with other countries
j. industries
k. advertisements
l. people--human interest
m. health and safety
n. recreation
o. agriculture
p. housing
q. rural areas
r. want ads--job opportunities

etc.

C. Reaching conclusions after comparing the newspapers:

Are we more different than we are alike? Or are we more alike than different?

Brazilians, why are you like you are? Why don't you think like we do on this and this . . . why do you do this this way instead of like this, our way. Brazilians, what can you do to make our lives richer and happier? Americans, what can you do to make our lives richer and happier? Brazilians counter the Americans in the same manner.

Through the newspapers, a living Brazilian enters the classroom and becomes real to the children. Somewhere in the world he's laughing at cartoons; he's reading about some of the very same things we are; and he's interested, too. "I want to know more about him" is motivated. Reading about his present and past becomes a necessary drive.

D. I solicit questions from the children as to what they would like to know about the Brazilian. I write them on the board, and then they are charted by the children for progression of study. (I have a list of questions ready to help motivate their thinking should it falter, and also items to help elaborate their questions should they be too general. For instance: Comparison of Brazil's history with ours -- Cabral/Columbus; Indians.)

And thus research on Brazil is launched, meaningfully, through a relevant teaching tool, the newspaper. This lesson was successful because the children were highly stimulated to learn more about the Brazilian and went on without my suggestion, guidance, or supervision to develop a comparative bulletin board comparing the United States and Brazil. The children might also compile a scrapbook comparing/contrasting news items from the Brazil Herald with news items from the Journal Star.

Newspapers come regularly to my classroom not only from our local newspaper and from other cities in the United States, but from around the world. The children write for copies of newspapers from the states. I order foreign newspapers from MultiNewspapers, Box De, Dana Point, CA 92629. For $2.98 I receive seven newspapers from different countries around the world. They usually arrive about two weeks apart. These are the current copies which are used in our comparison lessons. When they arrive the children are highly motivated. For instance, when the one came from Fiji, it was an unheard of place. Down came the map! They had to locate it immediately. Out came the encyclopedia! They had to find out more about it. That one newspaper stimulated more enthusiasm for using research and study skills than any classroom textbook ever did. It was real and happening right now!

EXCHANGING SCRAPBOOKS AND PEN PAL LETTERS WITH CHILDREN FROM A FOREIGN COUNTRY INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

Newspapers can stretch hearts, minds, lives, hands through creative world-wide exchanges with children from other countries.

Early in the school year I ask my class if they want to exchange a scrapbook with a fourth-grade class in one of the countries we will be studying for the year. It's a fascinating idea to them. For the past two years my class has exchanged letters and a scrapbook with ESCOLA GRADUADA DE SAO PAULO, The American Elementary and High School in Brazil. Many of the children, even after two years, are still continuing their pen pal friendships. Our beautiful scrapbook was never received by the school in Brazil, however.

This year they will continue to exchange pen pal letters with the school in Brazil, but we will also exchange pen pal letters and a scrapbook with a fourth grade class in Saudi Arabia. The school in Saudi Arabia has an A.P.O. number, so we are more assured of our scrapbook arriving there intact. Also, it will be reasonable to mail. Since it would have cost approximately $37.00 to send our scrapbook to Brazil by air, I sent it by boat, and as a result it never arrived in Brazil.

My students compile information about their school, their town, their state, and their country to put in the scrapbook for the children in Brazil or Saudi Arabia. They write to the Mayor of Morton,

the Governor of Illinois, and the President requesting materials and information to put in their scrapbook. The Mayor of Morton, with the help of the Morton Chamber of Commerce, sent us material at least a foot high, consisting of pictures of parks, schools, public buildings, industry, etc.,along with pamphlets and other information about Morton. The Governor and the President sent us pictures and pamphlets, also. The children clipped newspaper and magazine pictures and articles covering every facet of American life. They did research and wrote reports for the scrapbook. They compiled an American stamp collection and included it in the scrapbook. They took their own photographs and included them. Their finished scrapbook gave the children in Brazil a good over-all view of America. This year, if the children in Saudi Arabia have compatible recording machines, we plan to send tape cassettes to them, thus making our exchange even more personal and even more fun.

If you want to exchange letters with children from another country, but you don't have a source to write to, go to the public library. The reference desk has a book listing all the newspapers published in the world. Copy the names and addresses of the newspapers in the country you wish to study, and write to them. I wrote the Brazil Herald in such a way, and they put me in contact with the school in Brazil. Only recently the Brazil Herald wrote me asking for materials on using the newspaper in the classroom, because they are trying to start a program in the American schools there. One paper in England wrote back to our classroom, and said they did not personally get involved with pen pal exchanges, but they sent us the address of a Friendship League, and some of my former students are still corresponding with children in England and Ireland.

The NEA (National Education Association) Bicentennial theme is "Declaration of Interdependence: Education for a Global Community." They have published an NEA Bicentennial Ideabook with the purpose of making "Education a vehicle through which peace and the principles of the American Revolution--life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness--may become the guidelines for human relationships on our planet." The Ideabook suggests seven problems facing the global community today--energy, political action, transportation, population, education, measurement, and communication. It goes on to say a horizon can be as wide as we are willing to see, or it can be as narrow as our own fears and insecurities; and that if we begin to see a global community, then we can search for some adjustments and even solutions to these seven problems.

Although these seven areas could be dealt with more intensively at a higher level than fourth grade, I plan to involve my students in probing these problem areas. The Ideabook offers many good ideas. And the newspaper once again can be useful in probing these problem areas in a more current, more meaningful way.

PROBLEMS FACING THE WORLD TODAY

I list the seven problems on the board, and, after discussion, I assign students to find examples of these problems in the newspapers. They will hunt and clip them for a week at a time. We will read and categorize them together. Then I will assign them to groups to discuss and brainstorm them. For example:

POPULATION

You can't study population without studying hunger, poverty, and universal basic human needs. The following examples of newspaper clippings would stimulate discussion in this problem area: Peoria Bishop Refutes Butz -- Livestock Outlook -- Illinois Hogs Flown to Taiwan -- Economy Meeting to be Held Here -- Knuppel to Attend National Session on Ag. Problems -- Let Japanese "Eat Cake" - It Helps Illinois -- Researcher Says 'Beefalo' Breeding Causes Problem -- Illinois Farmers Harvest Set At 22.4 Million Acres -- Russian Hand on Lever of U.S. Corn Prices -- News items such as these appear in every day's paper. You also can't study population without studying human behavior. The editorial cartoon by John Riedell, Journal Star, "A World We Don't Need," could be the inspiration for my children to make a similar drawing depicting "A World We Do Need" for the editorial page of their own class newspaper. Also, an editorial written by the children based on these discussions would appear in their class newspaper.

COMMUNICATION

Overseas Dialing Comes to Peoria -- Through the discussion of this newspaper clipping the children become aware that Peorians whose phone numbers begin with 67 can call persons in 20 foreign countries without the assistance of an operator. And the world comes closer.

TRANSPORTATION

Bagpipes to Sailfish Pass Peoria Customs -- Through the newspaper the children learn that we have a Port of Peoria. A man in Pekin imported bagpipes from Glasgow, Scotland. A Peoria resident imported sailfish from Mexico. Another person imported ginseng root from China. And the world moves closer to the children. At the same time the children learn in a meaningful way about ports, customs, imports, exports, trade and the need people have for each other.

Other Editors' Views

Peoria Bishop Refutes Butz

By Bishop Edward W. O'Rourke
Bishop, Peoria Diocese

At the White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs in Peoria on August 19, a brief but revealing exchange of views on world hunger occurred between Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and myself. Although the Conference was advertised as a forum in which the President and his Administration would listen to the local people, the format of the Conference was such that the people from Washington did most of the talking and always had the last word. Since the issues discussed by Secretary Butz are so urgent and are basically moral, I submit the following information and views.

Mr. Butz inferred that there was never a true food crisis. He inferred that there was only a "so-called drought" in Africa; that there had been a lot of "loose talk" about a world food crisis; and that the crisis has "vanished."

In response to these observations, I note the following facts. The people of the Sahel will be amazed to learn that Secretary Butz considers the six years of searing drought which they experienced as less than the real thing. That drought withered crops, caused lakes and wells to dry up, destroyed almost all of the livestock of the region, and brought death and misery to the human population. The U.S. Public Health Service estimated that in 1973, 100,000 people died in the Sahel from malnutrition. Most of the remaining population will bear serious marks from malnutrition the rest of their life.

The people of Ethiopia, Somalia and Bangladesh will be amazed to learn that the world food crisis has "vanished." Over 100,000 people are expected to die of starvation in Ethiopia and Somalia this year. Thirty million persons (half of the population) of Bangladesh are suffering from severe malnutrition.

Another point of disagreement between Secretary Butz and myself was whether government controlled food reserves at home and abroad were desirable. He maintained that, in spite of the disappearance of such reserves in recent years, the U. S. Government is responding very generously to emergency food needs abroad.

In order to understand better the response of our government to such emergency needs in times in which we had a bountiful reserve in comparison with the present situation in which there is almost no governmental controlled reserve, let us compare our PL 480 Title I and 2 shipments for 1960, 1973 and 1974. During 1960 those shipments amounted 11.1 million metric tons; in 1973 those shipments had been reduced to 7.1 million metric tons; in 1974, 3.5 million metric tons were budgeted; in response to the World Food Conference an additional 2 million tons were authorized.

Even these figures do not tell the complete story. Most of our PL 480 shipments during recent years have been to political and military allies such as South Vietnam, South Korea, Indonesia and Israel. Less than half of these shipments have been sent to the 30 developing nations most seriously affected by food shortages. I must disagree with Secretary Butz when he says regarding our response to the world food crisis: "I think we've done a pretty good job." My opinion is that our response has been a scandal to the world and must not be continued.

The basic principle at stake here is the policy of the present Administration to encourage a laissez-faire policy which accentuates the boom-bust price and supply cycles which plague agriculture. In years of scarcity prices go so high that poor people at home and poor nations abroad cannot afford to buy the food they need. During years of abundance prices fall below the cost of production and cause widespread bankruptcy among farmers.

Food is such a necessary commodity and the solvency of farmers is so essential, we must turn to a better way of managing food production and pricing.—**The Catholic Post**

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Thursday September 4, 1975

Illinois Hogs Flown To Taiwan

BLOOMINGTON — A shipment of 450 purebred hogs from Illinois farms was flown to Taiwan last Thursday in a major sale handled by the export division of the Illinois Agricultural Service Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Illinois Farm Bureau.

Larry Groce, general manager of the export division, supervised the assembly of the hog shipment in Shelbyville July 21-22, and the hogs were flown by charter plane from O'Hare International Airport at Chicago.

Groce, who accompanied the hogs on their 20-hour trans-Pacific flight, said the Taiwanese are making a strong effort to upgrade the quality of their pork production, and are patterning their breeding programs after those of American farmers.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Wednesday, July 30, 1975

Knuppel To Attend National Session On Ag Problems

State Sen. John Knuppel, D-Virginia, will participate tomorrow, Friday and Saturday in a national session on problems, nationally and internationally, dealing with agriculture and food supply.

The meetings, sponsored by the National Conference of State Legislatures, will be conducted in Denver, Colo.

Among the topics to be discussed are steps to save productive farmlands, shifts in U.S. commodity policies and action to alleviate the world food crisis.

Knuppel is chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Energy and vice chairman of the Illinois Energy Resources Commission.

Researcher Says 'Beefalo' Breeding Causes Problem

A Canadian animal science researcher predicts that breeders trying to mate buffalo and beef cattle to develop a new meat animal could encounter serious problems.

Research in Canada was terminated after sterility and other problems were found in the offspring of the crossed animals, said Hobart F. Peters of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Some U.S. cattle breeders, including several in Illinois, have shown interest in recent years in crossing buffalo with cattle to produce a "beefalo" or a "cattelo."

A family near Vermilion in Edgar County purchased several beefalo in California and have started a small herd.

D.C. Basolo, Jr. claims to have developed a successful cross on his California ranch after 1,000 experimental crosses over 15 years. His beefalo is a third buffalo, a third Charolais and a third Hereford.

A PEORIA MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT consultant has been making plans to breed 75-to-100 purebred Angus brood cows with beefalo semen this year. Ampules of semen will be purchased from a ranch supplier for use with the herd located near Cuba, in Fulton County.

Peters was in the U.S. this past week and addressed a cow-calf program as part of animal industry week at Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa.

He said the Canadian government started the reproduction research in 1916 in hopes of developing a meat animal capable of coping with cold Canadian winters.

However, the bison-cattle offspring sometimes were sterile or unable to reproduce. There also was a tendency toward producing more females than males, Peters said.

Researchers also found "a tremendous amount of variation" in the growth rate, feed efficiency and carcass quality of beefalo offspring.

The Canadian agriculure official said a herd of standard Hereford beef cattle out-performed the beefalo animals in the feed lot, and produced a higher quality of meat.

Peters said the research ended with new long-haired beef breeds introduced to North America and were found to be better able to cope with Canadian weather.

LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK

The world food situation and the current livestock market will be discussed at a Peoria County Livestock Outlook Meeting Aug. 26.

Speakers will be Dean Orville Bentley of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Carl Rylander of Interstate Producers.

The meeting will begin with a steak dinner at 6:30 p.m. at Jubilee College State Park near Kickapoo.

Tickets for the dinner are available from county extension committee members or through the county agriculture extension office. The ticket deadline is noon Aug. 25.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Wednesday, August 13, 1975

Economy Meeting To Be Held Here

By DAVID MILLER

U.S. Rep. Robert Michel, R-Peoria, confirmed yesterday that a White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs will be held Aug. 19 in Peoria, and said chances are good that President Ford will address the gathering.

The conference coincides with Ford's planned visit to Pekin for the dedication of the Dirksen Memorial Library. Michel said the President may speak at the end of the day, following Labor Secretary John Dunlop, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, and Energy Administrator Frank Zarb.

U.S. EPA Director Rusell Train and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Casper Weinberger also are possible speakers for the conference, which aims to improve communication on domestic and economic issues between the federal government and the "grass roots."

In a press conference, Michel said he would not attend the session because he will be with a U.S. House delegation touring Russia, Romania and Yugoslavia during the August congressional recess.

U.S. grain sales to Russia will be one of the delegation's main concerns, and Michel said the United States' farm economy and balance of trade could benefit.

"But just as important is seeing that it is handled in such a way that it will not adversely affect the American consumer," Michel said. The delegation's enthusiasm for increased trade with Communist bloc countries will have to be kept in bounds, Michel said, explaining that he wants "hard dollars and good prices for our products."

Michel said he would pursue establishing an international cooperative reporting system for crop production, which he said would be to everyone's advantage in increased world trade.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., will head the delegation, which will include Illinois Congressional Democrats Sidney Yates and Melvin Price. Fifteen other House members will be in the group, which will arrive in the Soviet Union Thursday.

The delegation will arrive in the wake of the Helsinki Treaty, which gave formal recognition to Russia's dominance of the Eastern half of the continent. In return for this, the East agreed to further the human rights of citizens in its countries. However, Michel said the House delegation will be stepping lightly over this area.

"We've seen the disastrous results of the Jackson amendment to the trade bill, because the Soviets aren't all that dependent on us for grain," Michel said, referring to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. An earlier trade agreement with Russia fell through after the Jackson amendment made the sale contingent on the release of Russian Jews.

While Michel said he has "some reservations" about the Helsinki Treaty, he said, "I look at it this way — what if we weren't talking?"

For much the same reason, Michel endorsed the United States' courting Turkey, despite Turkey's use of U.S. arms in its invasion of Cyprus.

"There's no question about the legal argument that the Turks violated the agreement. Now we have to try and get around that by discussing the spirit of the (arms limitation) law," Michel said.

"The big question is the one of the refugees on Cyprus. There will be no resolution unless we can serve as a broker in getting the two sides talking and peacefully disengaging.

"I want to help those poor people," Michel said of the 200,000 refugees. But he admitted more concern for the fate of U.S. military installations in Turkey, citing the irreplacable nature of certain kinds of intelligence and surveillance done there.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Sunday, August 3, 1975

Let Japanese eat 'cake'--it helps Illinois

By Anthony Campbell

Most Illinois farmers probably don't even know what a tofu cake is.

Yet the breadlike cakes, a major staple of the Japanese diet, result in big business for many farmers here.

That's because tofu is made from protein-rich soybean curd. And no state grows or exports more soybeans and soybean products than Illinois.

ILLINOIS FARMERS last year exported $807.4 million worth of soybeans, $197.7 million worth of soybean meal and

Second of three articles on why Illinois is the nation's leading exporter among the states.

$54.7 worth of soybean oil, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

And Japan was far and away the state's biggest customer. Although no state-by-state statistics are available, some experts estimate that of Japan's total 1974 soybean imports of more than $500 million, half came from Illinois.

Even more impressive is an estimate by the Japan Trade Assn. that at least 90 per cent of all the soy sauce consumed in Japan (they use it the way we do catsup) comes from soybeans grown around De Kalb.

Those beans are processed at the Kikkoman Shoyu Co.'s plant in Walworth, Wis. It would be difficult to find a home or restaurant in Japan that didn't have a bottle of Kikkoman soy sauce.

ALTHOUGH JAPAN is the biggest overseas customer for Illinois farm products, the demand doesn't stop there. The Netherlands, West Germany, Spain, Russia, China and Italy also buy millions of dollars worth of the state's agricultural output.

And commodities experts figure that Illinois crops eventually find their way to nearly every country in the world.

Because of this, agricultural exports make a huge contribution to the prosperity of the state's 138,000 farm families and thousands of farm workers, suppliers, merchants and service organizations dependent on farmers for their livelihood.

Illinois' 1974 agricultural exports of $2.2 billion accounted

A large percentage of Illinois' huge soybean crop eventually finds its way to the tables of Japanese homes.

for more than 10 per cent of the nation's total ($21 billion) farm exports and catapulted the state into overall supremacy in exports.

More than 35 per cent of the state's $6.2 billion in agricultural production was shipped overseas last year, up from about 25 per cent two years ago.

Crops from about one out of every four acres harvested in Illinois are exported. That's more than 7 million acres, or nearly 50 acres for the average farm.

Illinois ranks first in the production and export of soybeans, second (after Iowa) in corn, second in hogs, sixth in cheese, ninth in beef cattle and 10th in strawberries. It also is a major exporter of lards, fats and hides.

Although the Agriculture Department expects about a 10 per cent dip in farm exports this year, the long-range demand for Illinois' abundant foodstuffs is expected to grow dramatically.

This is because ballooning populations in poorer countries, splurging in affluent nations, spiraling oil prices and a rash of dismal crops around the world have combined to surely strain the world's food supplies and send prices soaring.

Economists generally seem to agree that the world is faced with the most critical food-supply situation of modern times, and experts from all over are beginning to grapple with possible solutions.

And because Illinois has some of the world's richest soil and busiest commodities exchanges, its farmers and businessmen surely will be in the thick of the struggle.

Next: How Illinois bulldozed to trade supremacy.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Wednesday, June 18, 1975

Illinois Farmers Harvest Set At 22.4 Million Acres

SPRINGFIELD — Illinois farmers will be harvesting 22.4 million acres of field crops this year — 2 per cent over the 1974 crop year and 4 per cent more than the 1973 crop year, according to the Illinois Crop Reporting Service.

Favorable weather conditions over most of the state this spring allowed farmers to plant 6 per cent more corn than last year. Conditions of most field crops July 1 was reported good to excellent.

EARLY planting followed by favorable weather has allowed most field crops to develop more rapidly than normal.

Soil moisture as of July 1 was reported 13 per cent short, 63 per cent adequate, and 24 per cent surplus.

Here's how the Crop Reporting Service looks at the other major field crops in Illinois, based on July 1 conditions.

CORN

Farmers in Illinois planted 11 million acres of corn for all purposes this spring, as compared to 10.5 million acres in 1974.

This is the largest corn acreage planted in Illinois since 1967.

Growers expect to harvest for grain an estimated 10.65 million acres compared with 10.01 million acres in 1974.

For white corn, 44,000 acres are intended for harvest as grain, compared to 49,000 acres in 1974. These acres are included in the total corn acres harvested for grain.

Planting of this year's near record acreage jumped off to quite a fast start, and by May 19, about 77 per cent of the crop had been planted, far above last year's 58 per cent.

The crop continues to progress well ahead of last year's crop and the three-year average with nearly all reports of the crop being in good to excellent condition.

SOYBEANS

Illinois farmers planted 8.2 million acres of soybeans for all purposes in 1975, down 5 per cent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 8.1 million acres this fall.

Dave Lane

Favorable weather conditions allowed farmers to plant 71 per cent of the soybean crop on or before May 27, far ahead of last year's 10 per cent.

The crop is reported to be progressing well with 90 per cent of full stand and in good to excellent condition, reported by weekly weather-crop reporters on July 1.

WHEAT

Illinois wheat acreage is estimated at 1.85 million acres planted for all purposes. The expected acreage to be harvested is estimated at 1.80 million acres, up slightly from the 1.79 million acres in 1974.

The crop was reported in good to excellent condition by 95 per cent of the weather-crop reporters as of July 1. About 45 per cent had been combined by June 30.

OATS

Oats growers in Illinois planted 570,000 acres for all purposes this spring, up from 540,000 acres in 1974. Oats harvested for grain is expected to total 500,000 acres, which is up from 480,000 acres harvested during 1974.

As of July 1, 25 per cent of the oats were turning yellow, slightly below the average of 30 per cent for that date. The crop condition was reported as mostly good to excellent.

SORGHUM

Illinois farmers planted an estimated 100,000 acres of sorghum for all purposes this year, and expect to harvest 78,000 acres. The planted acreage is down from last year's 120,000 acres, but the acreage for grain is above last year's 72,000 acres harvested. The sorghum crop was considered 90 per cent planted by June 16.

RYE

Illinois farmers planted 78,000 acres of rye for all purposes in 1975, down from last year's acreage of 83,000 acres. They expect to harvest for grain 17,000 acres, down 2,000 acres from the 19,000 acres harvested last year.

BARLEY

An estimated 15,000 acres of barley was planted by farmers in the state this year, down from last year's acreage of 18,000 acres. Farmers are expected to harvest for grain 13,000 acres, down from last year's acreage of 15,000 acres. Barley harvest was considered 50 per cent complete by June 30.

HAY

Farmers in Illinois expect to harvest 1.27 million acres of hay in 1975, up 8 per cent from the 1.18 million acres harvested last year. Alfalfa hay acreage is the same as last year's 700,000 acres.

The Illinois Crop Reporting Service said its 1975 acreage figures are based on a personal interview survey of farmers and farmers' responses to a mail survey about June 1.

The first forecasts of yield and production for corn, oats, barley, rye and spring wheat will be made Thursday.

The first forecasts of soybeans, grain sorghum, and hay yields and production will be made Aug. 11.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Monday, July 7, 1975

B-16 JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Monday, July 14 1975

Will They, Or Won't They?

Russian Hand On Lever Of U.S. Corn Prices

Dave Lane

CHICAGO — The wacky movie "The Russians Are Coming, the Russians Are Coming" might be a fitting description of the atomsphere at the Chicago Board of Trade, where grain prices will go up — if the Russians come.

But, if the Soviet Union decides to supplement its drought-plagued crops with non-U.S. grain, American farmers are sure to reap lower prices in view of record corn, wheat harvests and a soybean crop ready to bloom on the horizon.

Prefacing their remarks by saying "To answer this is impossible," four traders and a market analyst said last week that corn prices at harvest could vary from $2.75 a bushel down to $2.

The most pessimistic explanation came from James Gill, the Stark County farmer who is market analysts director for the Illinois Farm Bureau.

"A record six-billion bushel corn crop probably means a $2 per-bushel or lower price at harvest time," Gill said.

He also feels soybean prices won't be much better. "It would appear that based on present anticipated production, soybean prices might fall to $4 by harvest time.

"Both of the price levels are low compared to what most good farmers feel are their costs of production for this crop year."

ASKED WHAT prices most farmers must get to stay in business and not cut grain production in the future, Gill and other Farm Bureau officials gave these prices: soybeans, $6; corn, $3.25; and wheat, $3.

Cash grain prices this week at selected elevators and terminals in Central Illinois have ranged from $2.76 to $2.83 for corn; $5.23 to $5.45 for soybeans; and about $3.30 for wheat.

The four traders, all members of the Chicago Board of Trade (CBT), were put on the spot by ag writers and national media representatives during a grain workshop sponsored by the CBT to coincide with the USDA July crop report.

Francis Wolfe Jr. was the most optimistic. "Corn prices at harvest based on today's crop report? I'd say $2.75."

A $2.50 a bushel prediction was made by Daniel Amstutz, president of Cargill Investors Services Inc. He laughed and shook his head when the question of corn prices two or three months from now was posed.

"That is impossible to answer," Amstutz responded. "This institution (the Board of Trade) exists for one reason — price uncertainty."

A guesstimate of $2.65 was given by David Keefe, who is associated with Lamson Brothers & Co. He was the first of the traders to say they feel the USDA forecast for a six-billion bushel U.S. corn crop is low.

"This is three to five per cent lower than what I expected," Keefe said. "I was looking for a figure in the vicinity of 6.2 or 6.3 billion. As far as prices at harvest, we all know everyone is watching Russia."

A NATIVE of Wales who specializes in feed grains and oilseeds, Keith Barrett of Hendlessy & Associates, said he thinks the corn price might be about $2.20. He added: "I think the forecast is low. I expect a crop of 6.5 billion."

The fifth member of the trading panel being grilled by the ag media declined to predict a harvest time price. Conrad Leslie, well known private forecaster and president of Leslie Analytical Surveys, said he is looking for a 6.3-billion bushel crop, and he believes the USDA will increase its figures when the August and September crop production reports are released.

Are the Russians coming?

"I think the Russian crop is worse than what the USDA expects," Leslie said.

He warned against too much optimism that the Soviet Union will buy up much of the surplus U.S. feed grains.

Russia may purchase EEC (European Economic Community) wheat first; it's being subsidized quite heavily. And, in six months we'll have a new Australian crop. I would expect them to wait and buy from other sources."

Barrett agreed with Leslie that Russia will spread out its purchases. He added "I think the U.S. does have an edge on wheat."

HE SAID he suspects that exporters are setting up grain for Russia and many are speculating and building their stocks to be covered in the event of Soviet purchases.

Amstutz said "The Russians are not speculators in grain. They buy what they need and they won't use excess foreign exchange balances any more than they have to." He hesitated in his remarks and explained that although Cargill, Inc. — one of the largest grain exporters in the U.S. — is his firm's parent company, no information is given to him that might provide an advantage in trading.

"The Soviets will buy wheat they need if they have the wherewithal to buy it," Amstutz said. "They don't pay that much attention to prices here.

"The USDA has twice lowered estimates of Russian production of feed grains in recent weeks. We know their carryover is not large, they have no great reserves.

"But Russia may have other suppliers besides the United States. They can turn to Argentina, Canada, Brazil and Australia."

The Cargill Investors president said the drought affected area in Russia is similar to south central Canada.

"It's too early to tell what their production is going to be, but we know there have been very dry conditions in that area. And, it accounts for 20 per cent of their wheat production and 12 per cent of their barley.

"They could come up short 10 million tons of feed grains and a substantial amount of that could come from the United States. The U.S. has adequate supplies to sell without hurting our stocks," Amstutz said.

A CENTRAL Illinois native, who is now a top USDA official, said production should be so plentiful that it will be possible to "supply them (the Soviets) and still meet the demands of other foreign buyers and domestic users" while increasing the nation's stockpile.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Richard E. Bell said Russia has held "continuous discussions" in the last several days with major U.S. grain exporting firms about buying up to 10 million tons of the wheat and corn crop.

He added that a large-scale wheat deal with the Soviets "will prevent the price from going down.

"We think it's very important for our farmers to get acceptable prices if we ask them to go for full production, which they have done this year."

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Monday, August 11, 1975

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Monday, June 16, 1975

Overseas Dialing Comes To Peoria

Peorians whose phone numbers begin with 67 can call persons in 20 foreign countries without the assistance of an operator.

International Direct Distance Dialing was inaugurated today at Peoria's Jefferson Electron switching System office downtown.

The company plans to cut over its Bluff office to ESS Nov. 2. At that time, customers whose phone numbers begin with 68 will also have the service.

There are no immediate plans to install the required computer program for customers whose numbers begin with 69.

The IDDD network includes Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela, and the United Kingdom.

To be added to the network Aug. 16 are Austria, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Republic of China, Republic of Ireland, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City.

The first call using the new system was placed today from Caterpillar Tractor Co.'s world headquarters.

Charles E. Verkler, Caterpillar vice president for purchasing and traffic, talked with Pierre Guerindon, director of Caterpillar, France, at Grenoble.

The inaugural call didn't quite go off without a hitch, as a couple of test calls had.

With representatives of the news media looking on, Verkler and Bell officials tried six times to get through to Grenoble.

The first three times, they forgot to dial 9 first to get outside Caterpillar's Centrex system. Two more calls were disconnected for some reason.

On the sixth try, Guerindon finally answered. It was raining in Grenoble, which is six hours ahead of Peoria time, he reported.

Customers dialing overseas from Peoria are instructed to dial 011, the international access code, then a two or three-digit code for the country being called, then a city or area code and finally the local number.

The rate is no cheaper than for an operator assisted call — unless it's to the United Kingdom.

Robert E. Prothero, vice president of Illinois Bell's state operations, said that may be changed during international negotiations with overseas phone companies.

International Direct Distance Dialing is available in more than 220 American cities, including Decatur, Champaign, part of Springfield and most of Chicago.

Bagpipes To Sailfish Pass Peoria Customs

By LEE SHORT
Staff Writer

Though he's been playing the bagpipes for 77 years, Thomas W. Livingstone at age 98 still plays the pipes and teaches bagpiping every day.

Livingstone of 208 S. Meyers, South Pekin, just imported a new set of bagpipes from Glasgow, Scotland, to replace his 70-year-old set.

That was just one of the unusual items that cleared customs through the Port of Peoria last month.

His new set of pipes cost him $283 but they can sell for as much as $1,000 he said.

A native of Dunblane, Perthshire, in the Scotch Highlands, he learned from his father to play the bagpipes at age eight.

HE CAME here from Scotland in 1913 and has played the bagpipes in Chicago, St. Louis, Canada and Springfield as well as making hundreds of appearances in and around Peoria.

He also taught his son, Tom Jr., how to play the instrument.

Livingstone Sr. has 21 or 22 students now, many of them from Monmouth College and Chicago.

He is a lifetime member of the Chicago Stockyards Bagpipes Band which he joined in 1928.

Over the years, he has taught more than 100 Monmouth College students to play the bagpipes. "Some good pipers come out of Monmouth, some very good pipers," he said.

U.S. CUSTOMS collections at the Port of Peoria continued a decline last month that started the first of the year.

But despite the decline, the odd and the unusual continued to show up at the Customs office in the Main Post Office — a dozen stuffed sailfish and the bagpipes, for example.

The sailfish were brought back here by Peoria-area residents who caught them on vacations in Mexico. One other unusual item was ginseng root, a Chinese herbal medicine. It was imported from China by a Chinese resident of Peoria.

Collections for May were $592,656, down $709,935 from the collections of $1,302,591 for May last year, according to Art Morgan, port director.

Collections for the first five months this year were $3,397,612, down $1,647,054 from the collections of $5,044,666 for the same period last year.

Morgan said that he doesn't know what has caused the decline except that there is "just less business." The decline will not lead to closing the Customs office here or laying off of any of the four employes, he added.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Thursday, June 12, 1975

BAGPIPES are the pleasure and trade of Thomas W. Livingstone, 88, of South Pekin, who has played them for 77 years. They are just one of the unusual items that pass through customs at the Port of Peoria every month. — Staff photo by Carl Mercer.

EDUCATION

French University to Host 12 Peoria Area ISU Students -- AFS Students Head Overseas -- Two European 4-H'ers Sample American Rural Life -- New Zealand Exchange Student, Looking around Fulton -- U.S. - Japan Trade Council Donates Film to Schools -- China, Japan, Asia are in Programs at Bradley U., Lakeview and Industry -- These news items are always plentiful in the local paper. Children can become involved in writing letters to exchange students inviting them to the classroom. Last year a foreign-exchange student from Sao Paulo, Brazil, visited our school, and this year a foreign-exchange student from Germany will visit. They always bring interesting slides and artifacts from their country.

After the children become aware of the problem areas facing the world today, they might go on to role-play situations where problems exist and try to resolve the problems. Just the attempt itself of trying to resolve problems can make them aware of the complexity of resolving problem areas. An Idea Book for Studying Other Nations by Dr. Thomas B. Goodkind gives an example of how students can get a feeling for a Pakistani family, its daily life, and a representative issue or problem that would need to be solved. He suggests developing a game using just bits of information and ideas abstracted from some printed source. Besides the children's textbook, current pictures from the newspaper and magazines can enhance simulation games such as these.

And, of course, wherever problems exist it is necessary for children to be informed as to how our government and other organizations function to help solve them.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Thursday September 4, 1975 A-11

French University To Host 12 Peoria Area ISU Students

Twelve Peoria area students at Illinois State University will spend eight weeks this summer studying French language, civilization and literature on the seventh ISU Summer Institute in French at the University of Grenoble.

The group will leave O'Hare Airport June 26, fly to Paris and spend their first days studying the historical and cultural aspects of Paris, Versailles, Chartre and the Chateaux of the Loire Valley.

Students are: Christine Nemeth, 1386 Brown, Galesburg; Cynthia Blessman, rural Green Valley; Melanie Wilson, 502 Whippoorwill, Washington, and Jane Doubet and Leta Hess, both of rural Hanna City.

Jean Cooper of rural Lincoln; Deborah Spangler, 308 S. White, Mackinaw; and Susan Dierker of rural Manito.

Denita Keazy, 204 S. Third, Morton; Karen Clark, 4604 Nelson; Sandra Gorman, 506 E. Tripp, and Diane Meyers, 3912 N. University, all of Peoria.

They may earn up to eight semester hours of credit in the program at the undergraduate or graduate levels.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Monday, June 16, 1975

New Zealand Exchange Student

Looking Around Fulton

By DON HOPPER
Staff Writer

CANTON—"Right now, I'm just looking around and seeing how things are going."

With that statement, Rodger Guy Cann, 23, of New Zealand is all prepared to learn about Fulton County and its people.

Cann, who lives on a 440-acre dairy farm, is spending several weeks with the Vincent Thompson family here under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

HE ARRIVED in Seattle, Wash., in May and departs the United States Oct. 17 for his homeland.

Although his itinerary is up to each host family on his stops, Cann hopes to tour the Canton plant of International Harvester, area strip mines, and other local sites.

One of his leisure activities is speedway racing, and Cann already has seen stock car racing in Peoria.

The athletically inclined man came here from three weeks on a farm near Heyworth.

"I'm really enjoying my time here," Cann said. He believes the IFYE exchange program is beneficial. He does say, however, that he wishes more Americans would take an interest in his country, and attempt to learn more about New Zealand.

Asked to compare it with this area, Cann said, "It's a lot flatter here. There's very little flat land in New Zealand."

Because of his interest in dairying, Cann said New Zealanders are ahead of their American counterparts in milking procedures. "We seem to be way ahead in dairying techniques," he said. He added that some equipment used in his homeland is now being adapted here.

Cann said dairy farmers in New Zealand are known as "cow cockies."

Cann said that Rugby is the national sport in New Zealand. "I think Americans are sissy for wearing all that equipment," he smiled, in comparing Rugby to football.

During his stay here, Cann hopes to take in a high school football game. "I've seen a game on television in Chicago," he says. He admitted it was a professional contest, and not a high school game. He thought that might make a difference.

Cann said he has noticed the same problems on farms here as in New Zealand. "The prices are going up, and the hours are long," he said.

Cann said the seasons are opposite from here and New Zealand residents are preparing for spring.

At the moment, he is compiling a dictionary of terms, most of which are words to describe cars. He says "windscreen," "bonnet" and "boot" denote windshield, hood and trunk.

Cann says illiteracy is virtually non-existent in New Zealand. Cann, technically a high school dropout, said even though he left what would be high school here when he was 16½, there is no social stigma in New Zealand.

When he returns home, Cann will write reports of his stay in the United States.

U.S.-Japan Trade Council Donates Film To Schools

A sound film on politics in Japan, "A Day for All People," has been donated by the United States-Japan Trade Council to the Peoria School Dist. 150 instructional materials library.

Valued at $300, the 16mm film is among gifts to the school district which were acknowledged by the Board of Education Monday night.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Wednesday, June 18, 1975

AFS Students Head Overseas

Eight students from the Peoria area will spend this summer in foreign countries under the "Americans Abroad" program of the American Field Service.

Most will be leaving this week and will be gone approximately nine weeks. They will live with host families and pursue cultural and travel interests.

Selected by the AFS staff in New York upon recommendations of local screening committees were:

From Chillicothe High School — Chuck Knudsen to Norway, and Jane Keithley to Italy; Olympia High School — Mara Howe of Stanford to Germany; Pekin Community High School — Nancy Heisel to Switzerland, and Metamora High School — Dori Meinert and Linda Nordbusch, both to Germany.

Richwoods High School — Gary Sprick to Finland and Cynthia Griffin to Brazil, and Woodruff High School — Laura Schlesinger to Germany.

Each student will receive a week's orientation on language and customs of the countries they will visit.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Monday, June 23, 1975

China, Japan, Asia Are In Programs At Bradley U., Lakeview And Industry

Trade with China and Japan, and the "social, political and cultural patterns of Asia," may be of little concern to the average Peorian but there are definite pockets of interest in certain locations--like the Asian Studies office at Bradley University.

And at Caterpillar Tractor Co. and WABCO. Also, at Lakeview Center for the Arts and Sciences.

"A new role for higher education is addressing itself to the needs of business and the community, and acting in response to those needs," said Gregory J. Kaiser, visiting lecturer in Asian studies at Bradley.

One focal point of this interest will be "Trading in the Asian Market," a four-day institute at the Peoria Hilton planned Oct. 6-10 for mid-western businessmen and others who wish to explore "the interests they have, and would like to have, in China, Japan, Hong Kong or Taiwan," Kaiser said.

Sponsored by Intermark, a private international marketing and cultural firm, it will bring experts from as far as New York, Washington D. C. and Seattle, Wash.

Now under way are five Asian Studies courses for employes of Caterpillar Tractor Co., such as "The People's Republic of China and World Affairs," "Survey of Eastern Civilizations" and "Conversational Chinese 101."

These off-shift courses at the Caterpillar administration building offer college credit, Kaiser noted.

A seminar on the People's Republic of China was conducted for 25 persons of the WABCO Construction and Mining Group in June, covering political, social and cultural developments as well as basic Chinese phrases.

Just recently a group of Chinese technicians came to Peoria — a follow up on the major sale of mine haulage trucks which WABCO made to China.

TELEVISION has proved to be a remarkably flexible medium for instruction, as demonstrated by a videotaped course produced by Kaiser entitled "China: Rebellion and Revolution."

The 15-program series tracing peasant mass movements in China from the Mongol period of the 14th century through the Chinese Communist revolutions of the 20th century, currently is being taught at Bradley University.

Research centers in several states have expressed interest in using the series.

Next spring a course in the fine arts of China and Japan will be taught at Lakeview Center by Kaiser's associate, Prof. Leslie Moe. Meanwhile, she is teaching on campus and at Caterpillar.

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Tuesday September 2, 1975

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Sunday, July 13 1975

Two European 4-H'ers Sample American Rural Life

Two students from Europe are staying with area families as part of a 4-H International Exchange Program.

Hans Stamm, from Schleithheim, Switzerland, is staying with the Walter Christ family on Christ Jersey Farms at Washburn.

Alma Margje Bellis of Hoogwoud, The Netherlands, is visiting the James Graff family at RR 2 Delavan.

Both find the weather here warmer and more humid than it is back home.

Hans, who will be 21 in September, said the 4-H club in Switzerland is different from the club here. "We do more things for fun — like dances and exchange ideas," he said.

"There are more activities here," said "Alma." "Here, it's more for the young kids," she added.

Both found the size of farms here larger than back home.

"The average farm in Switzerland is 30 to 45 acres," Hans said.

"It's more populated," in rual areas of the Netherlands, Alma said.

Hans' father owns 75 acres of wheat, corn and barley oats, and has 50 head of beef cattle.

Alma makes her home on a dairy farm, with about 80 milk cows.

"After the program I would like to stay here in the States to perfect my English and work in international business using my language," Hans said. He has studied English for 3½ years.

Alma studied English for five years in high school. She said she would like to return to the U.S. for another visit, but wants to remain in the Netherlands to live. "I like the Netherlands a lot," she said.

"Everything is so huge (here)," she said.

"When you go somewhere you have to drive so far."

WORLD INTERDEPENDENCE

The children can collect pictures of leaders from different countries from the newspaper and magazines and then place them on the continents surrounding the World Community Bulletin Board. They can do the same with Ambassadors to another country. They could choose one of these people and role-play his/her life by telling about the country the person lives in and why he or she likes to live there.

Or they could pretend that they live in a country that does not have enough food, and they could tell how other countries helped them to get the things they needed.

They could make a list of the full names of organizations that are a part of the United Nations, including such organizations as UNICEF, WHO, and UNESCO. Once again the daily paper can enhance the study with such news items as: Andrews Delegate to UN Crime Prevention Meet. It can bring a more relevant understanding to the children of how an organization such as the UN functions when they see local leaders involved.

Andrews Delegate To UN Crime Prevention Meet

Police Chief Allen H. Andrews has been appointed a delegate to the fifth U.N. Congress on the prevention of crime and offenders in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 1 through 12.

Andrews

Andrews said he is not sure how his selection came about. He said he was contacted by the State Department about his appointment.

There are about 24 delegates from this country along with others to be sent by every member of the U.N. In addition, there will be some attending with just a citizen observer status.

Among the delegates will be FBI Director Clarence Kelly; Norman Carlson, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; Richard Velde, administrator of the Law Enforcement Association Administration, and Professor Edith Flynn, University of Illinois clearinghouse for criminal justice planning.

Andrews said the congress is a "pooling of information." He said there is a concerted effort made to determine what can be done by law enforcement agencies to fight crime.

Among the subjects slated for discussion are crime as a business at a national and transnational level, offenses involving works of art and other cultural property and criminality associated with alcohol and drug abuse.

Also to be discussed will be the crisis in the criminal justice system, the present and future role of the police, alternatives to imprisonment and assessing the costs of crime.

53

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Wednesday, August 13, 1975

MEMBERS OF Dave Pasquini's social studies class sit down to a "poverty lunch" of corn mush, black-eyed peas, tortillas and coffee, considerably less than they are used to. Photo by Tom Carter

Peoria Heights High Class Eats Poverty Meal

Judy Hansen, a petite Peoria Heights High School junior, comsumed 3,292 calories in meals over the weekend.

Yesterday at school, her lunch totaled 317 calories.

The lunch was not the standard school menu, but a special one created by social studies instructor Dave Pasquini. It consisted of corn mush, black-eyed peas, tortillas and coffee.

"The normal meal for a lower class South American family," explained Pasquini, who thought of using such a lunch as a means of illustrating present study material in the class text, "Man and the Environment."

We've been studying a lot about foods," Pasquini said, and I could think of no better way to make a point with the students."

As the food was dished up by Pasquini, it was met with the expected grunts of "ugh" and "phooey," but at least two commented, "this isn't too bad."

To this Pasquini agreed, but pointed out that much the same food is eaten at every meal, day in and day out.

Compared to the 317 calories in the "poverty meal," the average American consumes between 650 and 1,000 calories a meal, Pasquini said. And a holiday meal, such as many ate Thanksgiving and will repeat Christmas day, will contain 1,800 or more.

"A four ounce serving of turkey, stuffing, yams, pumpkin pie, rolls and eggnog will weigh in at about 1,850 calories," Pasquini estimated. One slice of pizza will give you 400 calories, he added.

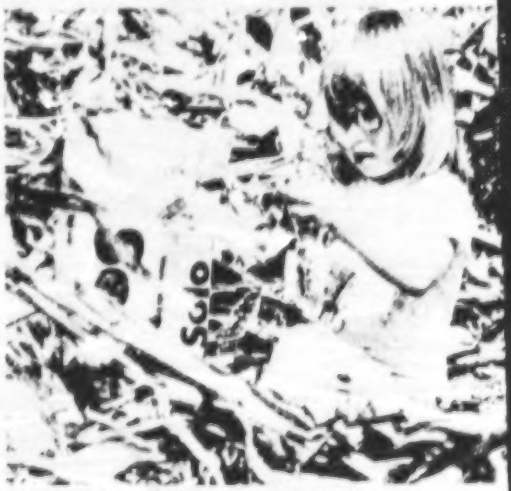
"The meal we've had here today is filling enough," Pasquini told the class, "but it is short of nutrients, one reason why the life expectation of those who subsist on this diet is nearly 20 years less than ours."

JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Friday, December 12, 1975

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE GLEANER PROGRAM FROM GLEN OAK CHRISTIAN CHURCH TAKE TO A HARVESTED CORN FIELD NEAR SEGOE TO GLEAN THE FIELD FOR CORN LEFT BY THE PICKER

Gleaners In Solid Attacks On Hunger

ASSOCIATE PASTOR



RACHEL CERICH, A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Cerich, 6717 Mar Vista Drive, Fresno, blows an ear of corn to get rid of husks and silk.

Staff Photos by Tom Carter